

The Mining Journal.

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1328.—Vol. XXXI.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

(STAMPED.....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED..FIVEPENCE.)

MR. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 18 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, on which dividends are regularly paid realising from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.
The improvements in the market predicted a few weeks since are now matter of fact, particularly dividend stocks.
WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES RECOMMENDED FOR IMMEDIATE PURCHASE, and sure for profits:
Great South Tolgus. East Caradon. W. Bryn Gwlog (special).
Wheal Cribber. East Grenville. Beneath Wood.
Wheal Seton. West Wendron. Bryntail.
Scorrier Consols. St. Ives Consols. East Budnick and Mount.
North Minera (special). Great Retallack. West Wendron.
Stray Park. Wheal Norris. Wheal Nelson.
Mr. Crofts has business to transact in all the above mines.

MR. JAMES LANE, No. 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
JAMES LANE has FOR SALE, at net prices:—20 Alfred Consols, £3¼; 20 Bottle Hill, 27s.; 10 Beneath Wood, 12s. 6d.; 50 Cuddra, 23s. 6d.; 50 Charlotte, 20s. 6d.; 10 Crane, £2¼; 10 East Caradon, £2¾; 20 Devon Union, 13s.; 5 East Caradon, £1¼; 30 East Devon Consols, 30s.; 15 East Wheal Russell, £7½; 50 Furze Hill Wood, 12s. 6d.; 20 Great Retallack, 35s.; 20 Great Wheal Martha, £2¼; 10 Harriett, £2¼; 20 Great Wheel Fortune, £11; 20 Lady Bertha, 27s.; 20 Lady Eliza, 9s. 6d.; 10 Wheal Ludcott, £4; 2 Margaret, £5½; 20 Merilyn, 21s.; 20 Moyle, 32s. 6d.; 10 New Treleigh, 60s.; 10 North Downs, £3¾; 2 North Roskear, £26; 40 Redmoor, 4s. 3d.; 20 Pendons, £5½; 5 Stray Park, £38; 20 Tamar Consols, £2¾; 20 Wendron Consols, £2¾; 50 North Minera, 36s.; 20 Sittney and Carmel, £1¼; 20 West Par, 3s.; 2 Trelawny, £18; 20 North Robert, 26s.; 50 Sortridge Consols, 12s. 6d.; 25 South Condurrow, 16s. 6d.; 50 East Budnick, 11s. 6d.; 10 Buller and Bertha.

JAMES B. BENCHLEY, 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRANSACTS BUSINESS in the leading DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.
Buyers are solicited to apply for the market selling price before purchasing at hazard of some of those who advertise shares for sale; for, with one or two honourable exceptions, such shares cannot be obtained unless the market price has greatly receded; and it is needless further to point out the loss and disadvantages that ensue to a purchaser.
J. B. BENCHLEY will pay immediate cash for all stock he may buy, and he declines to transact business for time, unless a prepayment of a part of the amount be made.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

SHAREHOLDERS IN MINES.—A REVIEW OF DIVIDEND AND NON-DIVIDEND MINES appears in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST (Nos. 148 and 149, Vol. III.) of the 25th January and 1st February, and will be continued until finished in the next two or three numbers. Price 6d. each copy. This review contains an account of about 150 Cornish and Devon Mines, their present and future prospects, with advice as to purchases and sales of shares.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,
78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CLIENTS, AND THE PUBLIC.—PETER WATSON takes this opportunity of stating to his friends, clients, and the public, that he continues to transact business in the purchase and sale of Mining Shares and all other Securities. Payment of calls, receipt and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for customers, and affording advice to the best of his ability and judgment, based on the experience of 15½ years' active connection with Mining—its management, and the Mining Market, as well as of tin, lead, and smelting operations.

PETER WATSON also informs his clients and the public that he transacts business in Public Funds, Railways, Docks, Insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange, and on the same terms, and has peculiar facilities for so doing. He also begs respectfully to repeat that, in all cases where he transacts business at net prices, and takes the risk on himself, he wishes his clients and subscribers to clearly understand that he disposes of shares or purchases them according to orders, at fair market prices, and considers his profit should not be less than 2½ per cent., according to the value of the shares. And further, as he is daily asked his opinion of particular mines, as well to recommend mines to invest in or speculate in, he gives his advice, and recommends mines to the best of his judgment and ability, founded on his many years' connection with mining management, and on the best practical advice he can obtain from the mining districts, without reference to expense, and he will not be held responsible or subject to blame if results do not always equal the expectations he may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

PETER WATSON will afford statistical information gratuitously on application, as well as recommend mines either for investment or a rise in market value, on the distinct understanding that any business resulting through his information or advice belongs to the subscriber.

DEPRESSION IN MINE SHARES.—During the past six or seven months there has been a serious and general depression in all mines, equal on an average to nearly 50 per cent. For safe investment, and for a great rise, therefore, PETER WATSON is prepared to recommend six dividend and six progressive mines, which from the present position and future prospects, he feels confidence in recommending to those who may favour him with their confidence and business. The present depression is like that of 1847, 1857, and 1858, and in the course of two or three months the mining market will, no doubt, become buoyant again.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine, which will be made on Wednesday next, WILL APPEAR IN PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, No. 150. Price to non-subscribers, 1s. each copy.

WHEAL SETON.—An ACCOUNT of this mine APPEARS in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday.

WHEAL BULLER.—A SPECIAL REPORT on this mine, just made (by Capt. Tew of Carn Brea Mine), is PUBLISHED in PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST of yesterday (Friday), No. 149, Vol. III. Price 6d. each copy.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.
The committee having now arranged that the transactions done amongst its members between the hours of Eleven and Four o'clock shall be marked, a printed list of business done, together with closing prices, can be had daily at 2½ pence for non-members, or 23 pence per annum per post the same night by any friends or clients, on application to PETER WATSON (one of the committee), 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MR. LELEAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has SPECIAL BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN GREAT RETALLACK SHARES.
WANTED:—50 to 100 shares in West Condurrow, and 20 shares in Spearhead Moor.

MR. E. GOMPERTS, MINING OFFICES,
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent.

Mr. GOMPERTS has FOR SALE the following shares, free of commission:—
3 Stray Park, £38½; 20 Wheal Edward, £2; 10 Pendons Cons., £5½; 30 Sortridge, 12s. 6d.; 20 Great Alfred, £1; 20 Merilyn, £1¼; 50 Calstock Consols, £2¼; 20 Hingston Down, £21; 20 North Minera, 37s. 6d.; 20 Tregulwry, £17½; 20 South Condurrow, £1; 50 North Exmouth, £1½; 20 Creake, £3¼; 20 East Rosewarne, 35s.; 50 Great Martha, 60 Norris, 20s. 6d.; 5 Ding Dong, 60 West Bryn Gwlog, 50 North Robert, 22s. 6d.; 20 Drake Walls, 11s. 6d.; 100 Gawton, 10 East Caradon, 3 Providence, 50 Charlotte United, £¾; 2 West Caradon, 1 Margaret.
Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MR. GEORGE BUDGE, 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE-BUILDINGS
LONDON, has FOR SALE:—50 Creake; 50 Merilyn, 29s. 9d.; 100 North Minera, 35s.; 100 East Budnick, 11s.; 5 West Bryn Gwlog, £29; 125 East Rosewarne, 36s. 9d.; 40 Prospekt; 100 Crebor; 100 Great Retallack, 35s.; 100 New Francis, 9s. 9d.; 20 North Basset; 100 South Condurrow, 17s.; 25 Buller and Bertha, £2; 10 Crane, £3¼; 20 Harriett United; 100 Wheal Harle; 100 Vale of Towry, 9s. 6d.; 40 East Caradon, £2¼; 100 Charlotte United; 100 Great North Tolgus; 150 South Buller and West Penarth, 15s.; 100 Tamar Consols, £23½; 6d.; 50 Tolvaider; 100 West South Caradon, £1; 7 Trelawny, £10; 100 Feden-an-dre; 10 Wheal Kitty (Lolain); 50 Kelly Bray, 26s. 6d.; 25 Camborne Vean; 8 West Caradon, £77¼; 100 East Grenville, 16s. 6d.; 20 Tincroft, £2; 1 Dolcoath; 100 Sigford Consols, 19s.; 50 Nant-y-lago, 27s.; 20 East Caradon, £11½; 25 Great Wheal Bus; 50 Wheal Edward; 50 Mill Pool.

CHARLES DAVEY AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
ST. HELEN'S JUNCTION, LANCAIRESHIRE.

G E O R G E M O O R E,
1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
PURCHASERS of undoubted respectability can register transfers and receive CERTIFICATES of same previous to PAYMENT.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINE SHARES, RAILWAY, and EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, and 2½ per cent. for less sums.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—

20 Anglo Mexican Mint, £12 10s.	1 Kitty (Leland), £12½.	25 So. Condurrow, 17s. 6d.
1 Brynford Hall, £24¼.	30 Lady Eliza, 9s. 6d.	1 South Basset, £17½.
5 Bryn Gwlog, £34½.	50 Lewis, 26s. 6d. incl. call.	1 South Frances.
15 Bedford Utd., £5 7s. 6d.	10 Marke Valley, £4 9s. 6d.	3 Silver Rake.
1 Buller, £115.	2 Mary Ann, £19 18s. 9d.	60 Tees Side, 3s. 9d.
30 Bottle Hill, 25s. 9d.	30 Merilyn.	40 Tamar Con., £2 3s. 9d.
2 Carn Brea, £27½.	20 North Wh. Exmouth, 15s. 9d.	20 Tincroft, £5 18s. 6d.
5 Cobbe, £41 (ex div.)	50 New North Minera (5s. paid), 14s. prem.	5 Treloweth, £3 6s. 9d.
3 Cook's Kite, £18 18s. 9d.	20 North Minera (20s. pd.), £1 13s. 9d.	10 Trelawny, £2 18s. 9d.
1 Copper Hill, £26½.	2 North Roskear, £27 8s.	1 Trelawny, £16 18s. 9d.
100 Cuddra, 22s. 9d.	2 Nantoes & Penrhir.	1 Trelawny, £2 18s. 9d.
50 Cefn Cilcen, 16s. 9d.	5 No. Basset, £2 1s. 3d.	1 Trelawny, £2 18s. 9d.
5 Craddock Moor, £26.	1 New Seton, £43½.	40 Vale of Towry, 9s. 3d.
10 Crowlwin, 16s. 9d.	30 New Francis, 7s. 9d.	30 West Ashburton, 1s. 9d.
20 Central Minera.	5 North Robert, 23s. 9d.	40 West So. Caradon, 20s.
20 Camb. Vean, £3 11s. 3d.	3 N. Trekerby, £31 12s.	30 Wheal Unity, 15s. 9d.
1 East Budnick, £119½.	10 North Downs, £3¾.	1 West Seton, £358½.
1 East Basset, £119½.	20 New Treleigh, 48s. 9d.	1 Wheal Clifton, £200.
20 East Grenville, 14s. 9d.	5 Old Tolgus Utd., £14½.	30 Wheal Cribber, 15s. 9d.
15 East Rosewarne, 34s. 9d.	30 Prosper United, 27s. 9d.	30 Wh. Trelawny, 20s.
1 Gambler, £23 10s.	1 Providence, £43½.	60 Worthing, 18s. 3d.
20 Great Alfred, 20s. 6d.	100 Port Phillip, 11s. 9d.	2 Wend. Con., £22 10s.
20 Gurlyn, 6s. 9d.	30 Polgar, 11s. 9d.	20 Wheal Grenville, £2½.
20 Gonnams, £2 18s. 6d.	30 Penhauger, 2s. 9d.	10 Wh. Ludcott, £3 17s. 6d.
10 Great Retallack, 35s. 6d.	1 Rosewarne Utd., £25½.	30 Wheal Wrey, 23s. 9d.
50 Gt. Wheal Martha, 19s.	10 Rosewall Hill & Ransom, £2 8s. 9d.	10 Wheal Harriett, 41s.
(fully paid up).	20 Round Hill, 5s. 9d.	30 Wheal Moyle, 30s.
5 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £12.	5 Saint John del Rey, £20½.	5 Wheal Uny, £3 17s. 6d.
2 Herward, £21½.	30 South Lady Bertha, 4s.	1 Wheal Margaret, £54½.
20 Hingston Down, £21 11s. 3d.	50 South Caradon, £3¾.	30 Wh. Charlotte, £21.
20 Hucksworthy, 3s.	1 Stray Park, £38 8s. 9d.	20 West Wendron, 12s. 6d.
5 Herodotus, £34½.	1 South Caradon, 30s.	20 West Tolvaider, 7s. 3d.
	1 St. Ives Consols, £42½.	1 Wheal Seton, £187½.
	30 Sortridge Cons., 11s. 9d.	15 Wheal Prosper, £4.
	20 St. Day United, 14s. 9d.	30 Wheal Norris, 17s. 6d.
		5 Wh. Daniel, £19½.

And is a BUYER of 200 North Minera (5s. paid), 19s.; 500 Dale (or any part), 7s.; 5 Wheal Daniel, £12.
2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, February 1, 1861.

MR. C. POWELL, MINE SHAREBROKER,
2, SPREAD EAGLE COURT, FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.
C. POWELL informs his friends and the public that the situation of his office (adjoining the Mining Exchange) enables him to act promptly on all orders confided to him, either by post or telegraph; and begs to assure those who may favour him with business on commission, or at net prices, that his best endeavours shall be used for their interest.

SHARES FOR SALE at net prices:—
20 Bottle Hill, £1 6s.
1 Brynford Hall, £27.
3 Bryn Gwlog, £35½.
30 Bryntail, £4¼.
1 Carn Brea, £27½.
20 Creake, £3¼.
1 Devon Gt. Con., £412½.
5 Ding Dong, £13½.
10 East Caradon, £119½.
10 East Caradon, £119½.
25 East Budnick, 12s. 6d.
10 East Wh. Russell, £7½.
20 Great Retallack, £2.
15 Gurlyn, 7s. 6d.
1 Herward United, £26.
2 Lady Bertha, £13½.
25 Lower Park, £1.
25 New Treleigh Cons., 49s.
10 North Downs, £3¾.
20 North Minera, £1 16s.
10 Pendons Cons., £5½.
1 Providence, £44½.
1 Silver Rake, £20½.
25 Sortridge Cons., 12s. 6d.
10 South Caradon, £3¾.
1 St. Ives Consols, £42½.
5 Stray Park, £38½.
20 Tamar Cons., £2 6s. 3d.
10 Tincroft, £5 18s. 6d.
10 Tolvaider, £3¾.
1 West Caradon, £78.
1 West Bryn Gwlog, £32.
25 West Par, 3s.
25 West Wendron, 12s. 6d.
20 West Condurrow, £23½.
1 Wheal Clifton, £200.
10 Wheal Edward, £2.
7 Wh. Grenville, £2¼.
10 Wheal Harriett, £23½.
10 Wheal Ludcott, £4½.
30 Wheal Trelawny, 23s. 9d.
25 Wheal Nelson, £12s. 6d.
25 Wheal Norris, £12s. 6d.
2 Wheal Trelawny, £16.
25 Wheal Tremayne, £5s. 6d.
25 Wh. Unity Cons., 14s.

Feb. 1, 1861. Office hours: 10 till 6. Commission, 1¼ per cent.
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

EDWARD COOKE, 5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, solicits a continuance of the patronage of the public, and assures them that he is in a position to do business on commission, or net prices, in any of the mines usually dealt in on the most favourable terms with regard to their interests. All orders entrusted to his care will have prompt attention.
E. COOKE begs to intimate that the insertion of Wheal Gt. in his weekly article on Saturday last was a clerical error; it should have been "Wheal Moyle have receded," &c.
The following SHARES are FOR SALE, at net prices:—
2 Bryn Gwlog, £35½.
20 Holmbush, £23½.
5 East Caradon, £119½.
5 East Russell, £7½.
25 Gt. Retallack, £1 19s.
Feb. 1, 1861. Bankers: Commercial Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.
FOR SALE at net prices, and free of commission:—
10 Tincroft, £5 15s. 6d.
20 Beneath Wood, 12s. 6d.
2 Stray Park, £38½.
1 East Basset, £119½.
100 So. Lady Bertha, 3s. 6d.
5 East Russell, £7½.
25 Wendron Cons., £23.
20 Lewis (call pd.), 26s. 3d.
20 Cupid, 18s. 9d.
5 East Caradon, £11 8s. 9d.
20 Buller & Bertha, 17s. 6d.
5 North Frances, £4½.
10 Tolcarne, £23½.
8 East Crinins & So. Par.
50 East Bertha, 2s. 6d.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET,
LONDON, E.C., has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in all the leading MINES in DEVON and CORNWALL, and from his practical experience is enabled to give advice to parties about to invest their capital. He has hitherto guided his friends rightly, and advised them when to buy and when to sell. He is now in a position to recommend six mines which are safe for a great rise within the next six months.

SHARES FOR SALE:—
Bedford United, £6.
Bedford Cons., 6s. (cl. pd.)
Drake Walls, 18s.
Devon Consols, £430.
Creake, £3¼.
And is a BUYER of:—
South Wheal Frances.
Great Wheal Martha.
Feb. 1, 1861. Bankers: Bank of London.

MR. JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING OFFICES,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1¼ per cent. on £100 and above, 2½ per cent. on smaller sums.
Bankers: City Bank, Threadneedle-street.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING
FOR THE QUARTER AND THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860, IS NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

WHEAL BULLER.—An ACCOUNT of the state and prospects of this mine APPEARS in MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW, PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

PROSPER UNITED.—FULL PARTICULARS of these valuable mines, and of the progress made since the commencement of operations, will be found in MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1860. An important discovery has just been made, of which particulars are also given.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHARE DEALER, 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

MR. J. R. PIKE DEALS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION of SHARES for cash or the fortnightly accounts, at the closest market prices. A Daily Official Price List forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.
3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

MINING QUOTATIONS, AND "SO-CALLED" MINES.
The daily and weekly prices of shares put forward in the public prints are, as a rule, a perfect farce, and emanate from jobbers and dealers, to dupe and mislead the unsuspicious. Capitalists will, therefore, do well to seek reliable information and sound advice.—H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Established 18 years in the same office.
Bankers: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

TO CAPITALISTS AND THE MINING PUBLIC.—The following "sound" and "respectably-conducted mines" should be invested in for early and large dividends, the approach of which will cause a great rise in the value of shares, viz.:—
Bottle Hill. United Mines. Ding Dong.
Gambler. Cargill. North Roskear.
Rosewarne United. Clifford. Wheal Seton.
Tincroft. Kitty (Leland). Bryntail.
For correct prices and reliable particulars apply to Mr. H. B. RYE, 77, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Bankers for the last 20 years: Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSELL, MINING OFFICES,
1, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

MR. J. HUME, of 74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON,
BUYS and SELLS only on commission, for 1¼ per cent. The following SHARES FOR SALE:—
20 East Russell, £7 8s. 9d. 5 Stray Park, £39. 25 Harriett, £2¾.
50 Crebor, 18s. 9d. 50 Sortridge, 12s. 6d. 15 Vale of Towry, 10s.
60 Great Retallack, 39s. 20 Edward, £3. 10 Uny, £4¼.
The "Mining Share Monitor," published monthly. Subscription, 6s. per annum. Single copy, 6d.

MINE SHARES FOR SALE, AT NETT PRICES:—
50 Sortridge, 12s. 6d. 20 Unity, 14s. 20 Rosewarne Utd., £25.
20 So. Condurrow, 16s. 25 New Francis, 8s. 15 Uny, £4.
25 E. Grenville, 17s. 20 Nelson, 20s. 25 Charlotte, 22s. 6d.
60 Great Caradon, 14s. 10 Grenville, £3. 10 Merilyn, 21s.
2 Trelawny, £16½. 1 Margaret, £55. 10 Rosewall Hill, £23½.
Apply to Mr. LEICESTER, Post-office, Throgmorton-street, London.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, and MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices, every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. BIRDSEY, MINING BROKER, ST. MICHAEL'S HOUSE,
ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, in returning thanks to his numerous friends who have patronised him for the past 22 years, begs to assure the public that he is always in a position to TRANSACT MINING BUSINESS at the closest market prices; and from his long experience of the districts of Cornwall, Devon, &c., is able to name some six or eight mines in which there will, in all probability, be a great advance of price in a very short period.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER STOCKS.
Mr. BATTERS, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all Mining Stocks, can advise as to investment of capital, at the closest market prices.
Mr. BATTERS has made a selection from the mines of North Wales likely to be largely profitable in respect of dividends, and with great prospects of advance in market value of shares. Full particulars from personal inspection can be had on application.
Mr. BATTERS is a BUYER or SELLER in Bryn Gwlog, Herward, West Bryn Gwlog, Brynford, North Minera, and Silver Rake, &c., at close market prices; and is a BUYER of any number of West Bryn Gwlog shares at £31 per share; 50 North Minera, 31s. 6d.; 50 New North Minera, 10s. prem.; 100 Great Martha, 18s.
Mr. BATTERS has returned from North Wales, having during the week inspected the mines in the Flintshire district, and will be happy to communicate any information he may possess to his correspondents.

EDWARD BROOK, MINING BROKER,
11, BENSON'S BUILDINGS, LEEDS.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SHAREBROKERS, MINING OFFICES, CORN EXCHANGE, LEEDS.

MICHELL AND JENKIN, ENGINEERS,
REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

CHARLES LEE AND CO., MINE SHAREDEALERS AND BROKERS, CHESTER.
SHARES ON SALE in the several following mines, in North Wales, viz.:—South Pant-y-Gof, Kilmory, South Kilmory, and others.—Apply at the office, 20, Newgate-street, Chester.
N.B.—Mines inspected, and impartial reports given.

MANAGING AGENT.—WANTED, a SUPERIOR PRACTICAL AGENT, who has had considerable experience among the Welsh lead mines, to TAKE THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT and SUPERINTENDENCE of SEVERAL MINES in CARDIGANSHIRE.—Address, with references, testimonials, and terms, J. H. MURCHISON, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

SECURE INVESTMENTS.—Capitalists will find British Mines pay the largest profit of all known securities. To invest £1000 in Consols, railway debentures, or bank shares, the largest amount receivable is £60 per annum, whereas the former yields an income of at least £150. Progressive Mines, judiciously selected, frequently advance from 100 to 500 per cent., and free from risk.

Messrs. FULLER AND CO., 8, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, are in daily communication with agents of the principal mines in the kingdom, and are in a position to advise as to the merits of each class of property.
BANKS, RAILWAYS, INSURANCE, and every description of Stock Exchange business transacted. Telegraph messages promptly attended to.

A few SHARES FOR SALE in Dolcoath United and West South Caradon.

MINING OFFICES, 5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLESBURY, E.C.
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Mining Correspondence.

RISCA COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

THE USE AND ABUSE OF SAFETY-LAMPS.

The workings of coal mines may be divided into two principal divisions, or parts, each having their special circumstances, conditions, or states, as regards the proper ventilation of the works and the proper lighting of the workmen. One of these divisions is that wherein the natural circumstances of the situation render it possible, and even easy, to obtain a sufficient circulation of air to properly dilute and render innocuous the discharge of inflammable gas. This division embraces all ingoing currents of air (up to within a safe distance of the broken workings and such other places which are, as a precautionary measure, lighted with safety-lamps), and, generally speaking, all workings in the whole coal. Where naked lights cannot ordinarily be used without risk in this division, it is conclusive evidence that the ventilating currents, or ventilating arrangements, are shamefully and culpably deficient. The exceptions as regards candle-lighting to this general rule include all exploring drifts and their returns; all workings in disturbed measures by faults, &c.; all back pillars wherein the ventilation is necessarily less complete than in the face work, and for the same reasons all stow bords; all return air currents; and, also, every place whatever, by any and every description of workman, on entering such place, after the working therein has been suspended for *however short* a period of time, safety-lamps only ought to be permitted in all of these places. The other division of the working places comprises all situations wherein safety-lamps ought *always* to be used, from the unavoidable circumstances under which such situations constantly exist—that is to say, all workings around and near where the coal has been, or is being, entirely removed, and also in all wastes. In places where the coal is being entirely removed it is *impossible* so to arrange the ventilation as to render it impossible, or even improbable, that gas may not sometimes unavoidably present itself; and as the wastes surround such situations, and are occupied by the return currents from them, it is there, also, absolutely indispensable to work constantly with safety-lamps.

In the former of these divisions, where candles are in use, the use of gunpowder may be left under the care of the ordinary workmen themselves; in those parts where lamps may occasionally and temporarily be required, it should only be so, *if at all*, under the immediate personal charge of a competent official. In the latter division the use of gunpowder ought to be *absolutely* prohibited. The ventilation of those divisions ought to be so arranged that it is utterly impossible that the return currents from the lamp lighted can by any means pass to parts where naked lights are permitted to be used; but I purposely, at present, pass over the ventilation question.

The safety-lamps should not only be of the best materials and workmanship, but in being used they ought to be so under the strictest possible discipline. I select the following as some of the most important rules to be observed in their use:—1. They ought to be kept clean, and in thorough good repair, with the most scrupulous care.—2. When not in use they ought to be kept in a proper office, under an efficient superintendence.—3. They ought to be issued at strictly fixed times, when the workmen ought to commence their usual work.—4. At properly appointed places, and by a sufficient number of efficient persons, properly appointed for taking charge of this department, they ought to be minutely examined and securely locked on every occasion before being used; and beyond the point fixed they ought not on any account ever to be opened by any person whatever.—5. During work they must be kept scrupulously clean, being hung properly and securely up, in safe positions, out of the reach of the workmen's tools while performing their work, and also of falling materials.—6. They ought not to remain one moment in an explosive atmosphere, or where there is such a mixture of gas as to cause them to become heated; nor should they be allowed to remain near positions where gas can be found, or where it is likely to be discharged. If the position in which they are being used shows the *slightest* indications of gas, they ought to be instantly and cautiously removed, after drawing the wick carefully down. There should not, under such circumstances, be the slightest attempt made to *blow* them out, otherwise there is imminent risk of the exterior and surrounding gas exploding.—7. Tobacco pipes and self-lighting matches should not be permitted to be taken into any pit whatever.—8. Great care should be taken not to continue the use of the gauze too long, for fear of its becoming too weak, and failing under circumstances of risk and danger.—9. Great care ought to be exercised as to what persons should be entrusted with the use of safety-lamps, and in the selection of all persons who are entrusted with their supervision, inspection, locking, &c. The persons having charge of the lamps whilst in use should be confined to very limited districts, and thus be able frequently to examine the situations under which they are used, and also the attention being paid to them.

The use of the safety-lamp, when used properly, is calculated to increase the safety of mine operations, when combined with proper ventilation, &c.; but when made the *substitute* for proper ventilation, it but increases the risk of explosion, and adds to the extent and magnitude of the destruction resulting therefrom; and when this is combined with loose, irregular, and inefficient discipline in their use, the probabilities of an explosion are fearfully increased. These regulations, precautions, and suggestions are so self-evident that I deem it superfluous to further enforce their propriety by argument of any kind; yet, notwithstanding these are ordinary regulations for the use of safety-lamps, which are well known in every colliery district in this country, we find from the evidence given at the inquest on the Risca Colliery explosion that they were more frequently disregarded than attended to; yet we are told the management was careful and experienced.

We will pass over without remark the rules Nos. 1, 2, and 3, although it does seem there was great irregularity in regard to times, places, and persons, in the issuing of the safety-lamps, which has a tendency, during such times as the pit is not in full work, such as at nights, &c., to produce a habit of irregularity. Rule 4 seems to have been ignored. There seems to have been no fixed place for the examination of the lamps, or, rather, any place seems to have been the proper place—on the surface, in the lamp office, at the lamp stations, and even beyond them; indeed, any place or no place seems to have been the same thing. In addition to this it would seem to have been done by almost any person and at any time, as well as any place. We have it done by the overman, fireman, and lampman, and we have, as the result of this divided responsibility, the usual result—that no person was specially responsible, for we find three lamps were found in the workings unlocked after the explosion, and also that the fireman, Derrick, did open the lamps beyond the fixed point of taking the open lights. If an officer sets such an example, who can blame the thoughtless, ignorant, inexperienced workman for following his example? I would, after careful consideration and considerable experience, recommend that at all fixed points up to which open lights are permitted to be used, and not beyond, a Clanny safety-lamp, with red coloured glass (the usual and well-known danger light) should be kept constantly (during the time of working) hanging lighted, so that any and every person arriving at this point could not fail to perceive so simple and conspicuous a signal.

As I have fully explained in a former paper in the *Mining Journal* of November 17, 1860, the locks are not sufficient, and ought to be improved. Would it not be advisable and proper that Government should offer a reward to any person contriving a lock suitable for safety-lamps, which it was impossible to open but by a proper key, and then by special Act of Parliament enforce the compulsory adoption of this lock throughout all the colliery districts of this country?—Rule 5. We have the propriety of this rule made manifest in the case of the lamp belonging to one of the hewers, which was said to be found with a mandril hole in it after the explosion.—Rule 6. The absolute importance of this rule must be made manifest when we consider that, after all, the safety-lamp is only a frail instrument, but still more so when we consider the complete certainty that, under certain conditions, the safety-lamp will explode the exterior gas. An accident to the lamps, which is of too frequent occurrence, happening while the surrounding gas is explosive, renders the perfection of every other link of the chain of precautions utterly of no avail. It cannot be too well known that, with certain mixtures of fire-damp, it is quite possible, by vigorously blowing on the highly heated cylinder, to cause the explosion of the surrounding gas.—Rule 7. Pipes are so unnecessary, and matches are so fearfully dangerous, that an Act of Parliament, making it penal for any person to take one of either below the surface, into any pit whatever, would be considered anything but a hardship, and would contribute materially to the mental comfort of those persons having the anxious responsibility of coal mines, and also to their safety.—Rule 8. Some of the persons, at least, entrusted at Risca were totally unfit to have the slightest charge of a safety-lamp. We find them unlocking the lamps in prohibited places, firing shots where the gas was actually firing in the lamp on the edge of goafs, working with lamps heated to redness in an explosive atmosphere, having men working where the lamps, from

becoming heated, had to be carried out to be cooled, and then the men often having to work in the dark, even in ordinary coal working places. Persons exhibiting such fearful recklessness are not fit to be entrusted with the charge of any pit producing gas, even supposing they were themselves the only workmen employed. The number of times the workings were officially visited during a day, the length of time they were left without supervision, and even the reckless conduct of some of the workmen with their lamps, are all proofs that there was great deficiency both in the number, efficiency, and vigilance of the official staff. It does appear to me there has been in this case far too much entrusted to the ordinary workmen, such as timbering, bratticing, making air-ways, repairing doors by stuffing the holes up with their jackets, &c. In the North of England the staff for such a colliery would be, in addition to the viewer,—

A fore-overman, having the general and daily charge of all coal workings, and of every workman and official required for every portion of the regular coal working part of the pit. A back-overman, with similar duties and responsibilities to the fore-overman, but under his charge and direction. An inspector being a similar person to the back-overman, but also still more in the capacity of an assistant to the fore-overman, he being generally employed during at least a portion of the time that the fore-overman is usually in the pit, the back-overman having charge when the fore-overman is absent. Several deputy-overmen having the responsible charge of every working place, workmen, and lamps used, in a limited district, such district usually employing from eight to fourteen coal hewers, in each shift, with the necessary complement of boys, &c. He is also responsible for the safety of every workman in his district from every kind of liability so long as they are therein. He is required to set up and generally to keep in repair all timber for support of roof, all doors, if any are required, all deal stoppings, and all brattice. And it is his especial duty to examine every working place immediately before the hewers enter the same every shift. The quantity of coals produced daily in such districts is from 40 to 50 tons, and the cost not more than one penny per ton on an average. If the cost of materials is considered, probably the cost per ton must be considerably reduced, compared with where the ordinary workmen have them in charge. A master wasteman, with a proper staff, has the full charge and responsibility of all air currents and air-ways from every part of the workings to the upcast-shaft.

It is from this system of special and graduated charge that the ordinary workmen in the North are gradually trained up to fill any and every office of trust, and their efficiency is mainly due to the system pursued. This system is not carried out to anything like the same extent in any coal field in the kingdom, and its absence accounts for the deficient supply of properly trained officials. I am aware very inefficient viewers are often got from the North to take charge of very important collieries in other districts. This cannot be wondered at; sufficient remuneration is not given to induce thoroughly efficient and experienced persons to engage, and those selected are sometimes the deputies, often only the overmen, and very often, indeed, such men as would not be entrusted with similar situations in the North. They pretend to work and ventilate by the North Country plan, of which they themselves possess a most imperfect knowledge; they, indeed, have not had the experience to be otherwise, and on once leaving the North they, in a great measure, leave behind them the chance of gaining it.

I am a strenuous advocate for the most ample ventilation, arranged with the utmost skill, carried out under the supervision of thoroughly efficient and experienced viewers; but yet I am fully persuaded our extensive gas evolving collieries *cannot* be rendered at all times, and under all circumstances, safe by this means alone; hence arises the necessity of using safety-lamps; and when we consider the evil consequences resulting from defects in either one or the other, the importance attached to the subject cannot be over-estimated. I firmly believe most, if not all, our recent calamities have arisen from such defects, and were not beyond the possibility of prevention. They are the results of ignorance, inexperience, inefficiency, or oversight. Independent of the harrowed feelings and subsequent deprivations endured by the relatives of the sufferers, the immense pecuniary loss and the fearful destruction of property are, in themselves, sufficient reasons for probing thoroughly, and without reluctance, the causes which lead to such lamentable catastrophes. Excepting the sufferers, none are more interested in the question than colliery owners; they, at least, ought to give encouragement to every effort made to prevent their recurrence.

Jan. 29.

M. E.

P.S.—As the evidence given at the inquest, unassisted by plans, gives but an inadequate idea of the arrangements of the colliery, would any of your readers furnish the following details:—1. The number, sectional area, depth, relative position, and arrangement of the shafts.—2. The mode of working pursued, and its general underground arrangement. I am persuaded that the inquiries held on these explosions are mostly of value in eliciting evidence to be submitted to the bar of public opinion. The jurors, without meaning any disrespect, are generally not qualified to deal with the question. Practical men will not personally offer assistance, from their official connection with collieries. The persons connected with the colliery naturally try to put the best view possible on the case. Our sole dependence for future benefit rests with the Government Inspectors, in bringing out every fact, in evidence, which bears on the case, and on the plans of ventilation, when such are published.—M. E.

EARTH OILS, No. I.—NAPHTHA, OR PETROLEUM.

SIR,—With reference to the enquiries made in your *Journal* recently respecting the crude naphtha, or earth, or rock oils of America, as they are termed, I may supply a few facts that may prove useful. The springs or wells from which it may be obtained are more generally diffused in the United States than in, perhaps, supposed. Commercially it is now obtained in New York, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. In Texas, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland, and even on the banks of the Mackenzie River, springs of naphtha have been found. It was long collected for sale from the Seneca Lake, in New York, by the Indians, and sold under the name of *Gesenee* or *Seneca oil*.

In the town of Lodi, Seneca county, bitumen escapes with the water out of the shale. This mineral also arises from the vegetable matter or coal in the shale being destroyed. The decay is a process analogous to what heat produces on coal in a gas retort—it separates the coal into an inflammable gas (carburetted hydrogen), and an inflammable liquid (tar). On the slate it is decomposed into marsh gas and bitumen, or Seneca oil, as it is sometimes called, from its being gathered off the lake. On the surface of Seneca Lake a large quantity of naphtha or rock oil floats at different periods of the year. This Seneca rock oil is derived from the bitumen escaping out of the shales, which are very carbonaceous in the middle counties of Western New York. The shale beds dip south and a little west under the waters of the lake, and when the opening of the seams sinks the water at the bottom of the lake, the bitumen oozes out and rises to the surface. There are many other localities on the American continent where native naphtha or bitumen is found. It is met with abundantly in Kentucky. A highly fossiliferous shale, which is dark coloured, from the large quantity of vegetable matter contained in it, and which also contains pyrites disseminated throughout, generally affords naphtha. Native naphtha boils at 201° Fahr.

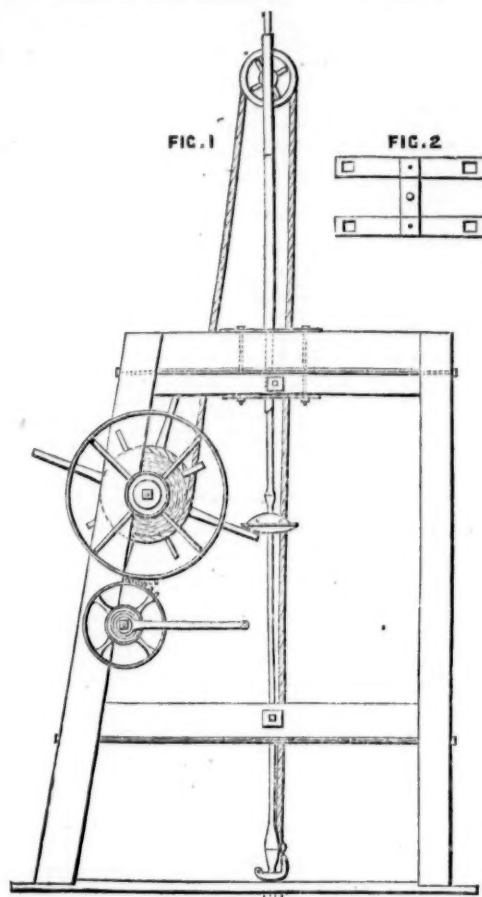
I received, only a week or two ago, a sample bottle of earth oil from Boston, which was stated to be obtained from a neighbouring State, and taken from a well lately discovered, and said to be equal, if not superior, to any previously met with in that part of the world, and it could be shipped at the rate of 500 barrels a week, if a market were found for it. It yields about 70 per cent. of pure limpid oil, and would probably give more if care were taken in refining; 10,000 gallons are stated to have been refined and sold by my correspondent at a low price. It answers for lubricating, burning, and other purposes, and the solid part, or stearine, is used for making paraffine candles. A large quantity of petroleum, from various sources, now comes into commerce, and Price's Candle Factory, and others, are purchasers of it.

I would refer your correspondent to a long paper on the various sources of naphtha, by my friend Mr. M. C. Cooke, in the "*Journal of the Society of Arts*" for Aug. 19, 1859, which can, no doubt, be referred to in any of the leading institutions of the States; but I may quote, for his information, that part which describes the Rangoon petroleum and naphtha wells, namely:—500 in number, which are said to afford 412,000 hogheads annually:—"They are situated about two miles from the village of Yak, near Goung, where they occupy a space of about 12 square miles; they are from 200 to 300 feet deep, of small calibre, and sustained by scantling. The temperature of the oil, when first raised to the top, is 89°: men do not go down, but an earthen pot is lowered in and drawn up over a beam across the mouth, by two men running off with the rope. The pot is emptied into a little pool, where the water with which it is largely mixed subsides, and the oil is drawn off pure. It is exported in earthen jars, containing about 30 lbs. A well yields about 1200 lbs. or 1500 lbs. per day, and is worked

by three or four men: sometimes upwards of 2000 lbs. are obtained; the amount depends upon the quantity of water drawn up with the oil. A duty of 1-20th is paid to the Government. This earth oil is extensively used for lamps and torches, and is exported to all parts of the empire, for which there are great water facilities. It is also used for preserving wood, mat partitions, palm leaf, &c., from insects and the weather. The white ants will not attack wood which has been washed with it."

With the increasing demand for naphtha, petroleum, and asphalt, the attention of persons in different quarters of the world should be directed to the subject, which is important both in a scientific and commercial point of view.—8, Winchester-street, Pimlico, Jan. 31. P. L. SIMMONDS.

BORING MACHINERY—IMPROVEMENTS.



SIR,—In bringing before the public these improvements in boring machinery, I am aware many and similar have been adopted by different eminent, scientific, and practical men, but think none have been so simple and effective as these to which I refer. It is scarcely necessary to the practical man to enumerate the various systems employed, but for the general reader I may be allowed to briefly notice several. That used by the Chinese in searching for salt brine, water, &c., and called from them the Chinese system, consisted chiefly of a rope attached to the borer or chisel, which could give no regular circular motion—crooked holes, whereby great delay, and often total stoppage, was the consequence.

Beard's patent of 1844 (where two currents of water were admirably arranged for conveying the refuse to the surface, intending thereby to save the great amount of labour and time in drawing the rods for scouring, &c.) was thoroughly tried, and firmly supported by many scientific men; it was, however, ultimately found to be impracticable.

The more general system of using the Whimble-head (*i. e.*, wood shaft passed through the top rod), by which two men or more work the rods to short depths, and the spring pole of from 20 to 40 ft. long attached above, where one, two, or more men may greatly assist to greater depths. By some, in lieu of the spring pole, a rope is connected to the rods, and thence round the barrel of a windlass two or three times, the loose end being held by a workman, so as to lift the rods, and when raised (by men at the wind-handle) to a sufficient height, suddenly lets go the rope, which slips round the barrel, the rods dropping their own weight, the friction of the rope round the barrel materially diminishing the effective power of cut. In addition to this windlass, three legs have to be erected, provided with a snatch-block, or sheave-block, to draw the rods, this operation being the great drawback to all boring, as 12 or 15 in. (generally the usual depth for a cut) can be accomplished in all ordinary strata in from 20 to 40 minutes, while drawing the rods, scouring out the refuse cut, and returning the chisel, occupy two hours, (say) at a depth of 20 to 30 fathoms.

The common windlass, with pulley sheaves and three legs, with from four to eight men, generally serve to bore a depth of 200 or 300 ft., that being quite as deep as is necessary for mining purposes. Where Artesian wells are bored horse and steam-power are applied.

Having trespassed so long upon what has been usual, I beg to describe what this machine can do, with proper use and ordinary skill. The frame may be made of any strength to suit particular work; the above diagram will, however, I think be sufficiently strong, and of convenient weight and bulk, for ordinary purposes, so that two or three men may carry it out of one field into an adjoining one, or other short distance. It firmly rests on 2½ in. plank, across which is the foot-board covering the borer-hole (fig. 2).

The top is planked over with a hole, corresponding to that in the foot-board, for the rod to pass through; the principal man is stationed on it, in order to superintend the work, and give the rods their necessary circular motion. It is fitted up with a barrel, on a part of which is attached four arms of wrought-iron to raise the rods (by a pair of grapples bolted to the rods for that purpose) through a space of from 12 to 16 in., after which rise they are instantly and clearly detached, falling their whole weight without friction, which will have a much more effective cut; two bars of iron, with loops to keep the rods perpendicular while rising, will also form bolts to hold the frame firmly together. The arrangement of the arms is so as to allow no more time than is sufficient for the falling of the rods, when the next arm brings them up again, and so on, as the barrel revolves at any speed necessary for the whole chisel-work, with, perhaps one change of the grapples, the work of two minutes. Three men may bore to the depth of 30 yards—two at the wind-handle and one on the top; two extra men will double that depth (or 60 yards), with a pair of spare wheels, 3 to 1, which is, perhaps, quick enough for soft ground; one-third more power will, of course, increase the depth by one-third, which will make 80 yards. If greater depth be required more men can be put to the wind-handles, or a small threshing-machine engine, with same belt as used for the corn machine, could be advantageously applied to a wheel in lieu of the wind-handle. The other part of the barrel is provided with a rope, which passes over a snatch-wheel, fixed to a moving jack, on the top of the frame, for the purpose of drawing the rods 8 ft. at once (this jack may be any reasonable length); or two rods. This may be repeated once or twice, so as to break the rods (as it is called) every fourth or sixth joint, saving a great deal of time. The jack is provided with a loop for the rods to pass through, keeping them upright and convenient for putting down again. This operation may be done in much less time than the ordinary way, as, I think, every practical man will see. The frame may be made and fitted complete for boring by any colliery carpenter at a small cost. It is easily fixed for work, and soon removed, having in itself every convenience for ordinary boring. A saving of 30 per cent. may be effected by this machine over the ordinary system.

I trust the descriptive particulars will be sufficient to explain the diagram.

to the reader; if, however, any should ask a more lengthened description on any part, with a view to the efficiency of the machine, and the public good, I shall be happy to give the best answer I may be able.

Derbyshire.

THE COAL TRADE—PRIVATE COLLIERY RAILWAYS.

SIR,—In last week's Journal you refer to the deputation of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Association to the President of the Board of Trade, with reference to the dispute between Messrs. Knowles, the colliery owners, and the North-Western Railway Company, but do not, I think, appear to attach that amount of importance to it which it deserves. The dispute is one of the issues of the day, and, if not more important, to the shareholders of railways as to the owners of collieries; and I do not doubt that all impartial persons will admit that where a coalowner avails himself of the advantage of opening a siding into a railway company's lines, he should be compelled to pay a man to attend to the necessary switches and signals.

The law gives the coalowner full power to open a private colliery line into the main line, upon complying with certain provisions, but it cannot be shown that there is anything to compel them to pay a man to attend to the switches. Indeed, had the law even intended such a thing, it would have been obviously unjust, for a coalowner might send an amount of coal over a company's line which would not pay for the expenses incurred by the company in connection with the siding. Now, nothing can be more equitable than the company's bye-law, for it should be observed that it does not say that a pointsman shall be kept continually at the siding, but simply that the coalowner shall pay the persons required to work the same. I say this is equitable, upon these grounds—If the company had to provide pointsmen and signallers at all the sidings into private colliery lines, the unfortunate railway shareholders would be deprived of dividends altogether, although by compelling the coalowner to pay the men no similar injustice would result. Were the men employed and paid by the company, one must necessarily be stationed continually at each junction, for it would, of course, be impossible for the company to know the precise occasions upon which it would be required to bring trucks out or take them into the sidings, and engage men to attend on those occasions only; but were the men employed by the coalowners their services would only be needed when the use of the junction was required.

Again, as to the intention of the law, who should bear the expense of attending. I think that as the coalowners are required by the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act "to renew the off-set plates and switches, according to the most approved plan adopted by the company, and under the direction of their engineer," it may fairly be assumed that they were intended to pay the pointsman. Railway companies are already put to much trouble and inconvenience by the stringency of the laws intended to prevent inconvenience to others, and I would, therefore, suggest that Messrs. Knowles should not further test the question, as the result can only be against them, and at the same time will cause great loss to the company.

Jan. 29.

A RAILWAY SHAREHOLDER.

THE SALT TRADE.

SIR,—Some two or three years since the salt proprietors of Cheshire adopted the suggestion for establishing a Salt Chamber of Commerce. The fundamental principles on which the association was constituted were—"To form an efficient representative body, for the extension, advancement, and protection of the salt trade; to seek to extend the consumption of British salt in markets now open, and to open out others, especially in India, where the present onerous duties and restrictions of imports to Calcutta operate materially against consumption; to memorialise Government, or the Houses of Parliament, as circumstances require it, and to obtain the assistance of the county and other members; and to form unions with other representative bodies, in order to ensure weight to representations of the salt trade, and for such other objects as may appear from time to time desirable."

With regard to the development of the trade, the council appear to have exerted themselves strenuously to open out markets in China, India, and France, but hitherto their success appears to be only prospective. From the correspondence which has passed between the Chamber and various members of Government, it appears that the complaints urged on behalf of the salt proprietors are almost entirely groundless; the difficulties they have to contend with being no greater than those usually met with in mercantile affairs. Efforts will probably be made to obtain the permission for salt to be imported into China, and the Indian trade may likewise be augmented; but I much doubt whether it will not be found by the salt proprietors that the increased profits realised through the exertions are altogether inadequate to the tax which the maintenance of the Chamber imposes upon them. The profits upon the manufacture of salt may, it is true, be so large that some salt proprietors can well afford to bear the burden they have imposed upon themselves, but this is not the case generally; for calculating the salt proprietors' profits at 10 per cent. upon the selling price—a profit which I am confidently assured is not always realised—it would appear that nearly one-fourth of the additional profits realised in 1860, as compared with the preceding year, has been consumed in the expenses of keeping up the Salt Chamber of Commerce. I believe, moreover, that an increase in the number of tons (excepting India, where, I fear, more has been sent than was required for the demand) has been fully as great in other years as in 1860; and that, owing to the circumstance of the trade having naturally revived in 1860, little real benefit can be traced to the combination. I subjoin the figures, which have just been published, showing the shipments of salt from the Mersey during the past two years—

	1859.	1860.
United States	214,396	265,142
British America, and sundry parts of North America	78,293	72,898
South America	1,518	1,518
Calcutta	33,263	116,806
Bombay	99,592	68,964
Batavia and North of Europe	12,162	14,270
Australia and Southern Pacific	24,894	20,719
West Indies and Africa	120	848
France	92,968	69,073
White salt coastwise	45,586	44,775
Rock salt to Holland and Belgium	82,091	100,000
From Runcoor (1860 estimated)		
Total	678,345	775,003

It is estimated, moreover, that the stocks of salt on Dec. 31 last were:—At Winsford 42,000 tons, and at Northwich 37,000 tons. Now, I cannot see that these figures show any marvellous improvement, nor, indeed, any improvement more than would have resulted from the individual exertions of the salt proprietors themselves; and I cannot, therefore, see that the object for which the Salt Chamber of Commerce was established has been attained.—Jan. 30.

B. D.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF CAMBORNE.

SIR,—Doubtless your readers are anxious for accurate information as to the wealth derived from good mining districts; I will, therefore, take this parish as an illustration, of which I have gathered the following particulars. It contains 6744 acres, 173 acres of which have been destroyed by mining, and from which, as far as I have the means of ascertaining, minerals to the amount of 13,500,000 lbs. have been raised and sold; the lords' dues will, I think, amount to 1,000,000, or 5780, per acre, and the profits paid to the shareholders about 1,070,000. In 1841, there were eight mines working, that produced minerals to the amount of 70,940, 15s. 4d. in 1859, seventeen mines producing 166,166, 18s. 10d., showing an increase in eighteen years of 95,966, 3s. 4d. I have not yet the returns for 1860, but think they will show an increase of 1859. The great benefit derived from mining must be apparent to everyone; the population in the last nineteen years having increased from 10,074, to 14,500, and rateable value from 12,141, 3s. 4d. to 20,511, 10s. 10d. Should we be favoured with a fair price for minerals, the returns will, in all probability, be kept up (if not increased) for a series of years, which it is impossible to determine. Although several of the seventeen mines alluded to are now making calls, more or less, yet, judging from their extent and situation, I think there is a fair chance of nearly, if not every one of them, eventually amply remunerating the adventurers for their outlay.

I think it right to state that when the mines had become impoverished for awhile, the late Lord de Dunstanville, Lady Bassett, and Mr. E. W. W. Pendarves, who were the principal landowners, did in many instances entirely give up the dues, thus encouraging and assisting the adventurer in his enterprise, thereby benefiting not only the adventurer, but ultimately themselves, and the neighbourhood generally, and it is to be hoped, should such assistance be again required, the successors of the above-mentioned deeply-lamented persons (as well as those other lords who are now realising the benefit of mining in the shape of dues) will follow the example of their predecessors, otherwise the friendly spirit which has hitherto, and which should always exist between the landowner and the adventurer will become extinct, and the property will eventually decrease in value to an alarming extent. It should be borne in mind by the landowner that his interest, and that of the adventurer, are so interwoven, that the prosperity of both depend to a very great extent on the liberality of the former.

Robtear, Camborne, Jan. 29.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

IRON MANUFACTURE.

SIR,—In last week's Journal Mr. Rogers undertakes to speak, *ex cathedra*, on the recent patents taken out for the manufacture of iron, and although he may be an authority in such matters, I labour under the disadvantage of having never heard of him before, or of having read his work on "Metallurgy," which he rather ostentatiously refers to. I do not profess to be a theoretical writer on the subject of iron manufacture, but if twenty years' careful and patient practical experiment may be considered an equivalent to mere theorising, perhaps I may be allowed to have some knowledge of the subject on which I address you. I shall in my remarks avoid all desultory matter, and confine myself strictly to the question at issue. Mr. Rogers admits that the introduction of carbon may be beneficial, but says the idea is not a new one, as may be seen on reference to his "Metallurgy." I am not in a position to refer to it, not knowing his publisher, or any one who has a copy of his book, but I may state that my patent is four years old, and that I was twelve years in experimenting on it, and that I did not register the idea until the world before it first suggested itself to my mind, six years ago. I regret to have to charge Mr. Rogers with a misquotation of my specification. He says my patent consists "in the introduction of charcoal and any other materials, in every shape, quantity, or quality." My specification says "any shape,"

and I have improved iron by my process 30s. per ton repeatedly before credible witnesses, and can do so at any time.

I am glad to see that the idea of the economical application of "smoke, heated air," &c., is approved of, and thank Mr. Rogers for even this small admission that my patent is so far valuable. But his apostrophe to the shades of Messrs. Detmold and Heath, and his interrogatory as to whether I would use "copper smoke," are simply evidences of self-sufficiency and ignorance of the customary formula of specifications, which are so worded as to prevent the possibility of infringement. Mr. Rogers, if he understands the subject on which he writes, must know well enough that I propose to use neither "copper smoke" nor any other air or gas which would prove prejudicial to the manufacture of iron; and that the words "any kind of fire whatever" are inserted merely for protective purposes, and refer entirely to such other "fire" as would be deemed most suitable for application.

I am no Don Quixote, to do battle for people in difficulties, but I cannot resist this opportunity of replying to Mr. Rogers's remarks about Mr. Holcroft's patent. Mr. Rogers asks whether that gentleman means "vapour of carbon," when he speaks of "forcing carbon in a gaseous state into the lower part of the furnace," &c. Now, as Mr. Rogers is a writer on metallurgy, will he kindly explain what he means by "vapour of carbon," and in what respect it differs from carbon in a gaseous state? He will excuse me, as an illiterate and merely practical man, for asking him for a definition of "vapour of carbon," which, I will grant to Mr. Rogers, is to me quite a new, if not a true, nomenclature. I should also like to know from Mr. Rogers where he can find "carbon composed of oxygen or hydrogen?" As a practical worker in iron, I beg most respectfully to deny the assertion of Mr. Rogers, that "the same effect would be produced were the same amount of fuel introduced with the ore and flux at the tunnel head." The result of numerous experiments has proved to me that the introduction of charcoal in a pulverised state, and in a limited quantity, at the tuyeres, or near the bottom of the furnace, far more effectually improves the working of the furnace, and the quality of the iron, than does the present amount of fuel introduced with the ore and flux at the tunnel head, as in the latter case the gaseous portion of the carbon has passed off in the shape of carbonic acid gas or carbonic oxide, before it has descended to that part of the furnace where separation takes place—the boshes.

JOHN OXFORD.

Moor-street, Birmingham, Jan. 30.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL, AND THE PHENIX MINES.

SIR,—I noticed in last week's Journal the remarks on this question in the letters of Messrs. C. Robins and J. Y. Watson, and being a resident in the Phoenix district, and a shareholder in the mines referred to, I may, perhaps, be allowed to make a few observations on this subject.

With respect to Mr. Robins's letter, I can venture to assert that he only expresses a very generally entertained feeling in this county relative to the proceedings of the Duchy of Cornwall, and can confirm the remarks he makes in reference to the extremely baneful effect their suicidal policy has had in respect to the development of mining in this district. The observation frequently made by capitalists in reference to any mining speculation now is—"Is the set in the Duchy land?" If so, I will have nothing whatever to do with it; and this, I take it, a natural sequence to the present Duchy management. Referring to the Phoenix Mines particularly, I think it would be difficult to imagine a grosser case. There is, happily, no precedent for such treatment of a company by any lord in this country. It can only be compared to some other Duchy actions, but in this case they have even outdone themselves. We have heard by fable only of the man who killed the goose that daily laid him a golden egg; but have, probably, never before in the history of Cornish mining seen a more direct exemplification of short-sighted selfishness.

I am glad to find Mr. J. Y. Watson's testimony concurring in what he has been pleased to "consider the harsh conduct of the Duchy of Cornwall in demanding such exorbitant terms for a new lease." The following are, as I understand it, the only terms that were offered the company in a new lease:—The dues, 1-18th, will have to be paid as hitherto, and 25 per cent. on any profits available for the dividend subsequently to this date; the erection of engines and machinery, and the execution of various works, the cost of which it is estimated, will considerably more than absorb the present reserved fund of the adventurers.

From the foregoing, it will be seen that the Duchy were prepared to exact, in addition to the dues, 25 per cent. of the profits commencing at that date (May 2), or more than eighteen months previously to the expiration of the present lease. This, I think, be calculated as follows:—25 per cent. on eighteen months' profits, say, 15,000=3750. The reserve fund at that date was 8500, but they would have been bound to outlay a considerably larger sum on new machinery, &c., for which, say, 10,000=10,000. In agreeing, therefore, to the terms offered, they would have had to pay, at least, 13,000, or 14,000, for a renewal of the lease of a mine which is raising ore from only one lode, and scarcely any from that one at a shallower depth than 170 fms. from surface; and in the future working of which they would have to give the Duchy, in addition to a very fair rate of dues, 25 per cent. on all profits.

Now, Sir, I venture to assert that no mining company that ever existed in this county was ever asked to take a new lease on such monstrous terms as these. But the Phoenix Company had been complaining of the exorbitant terms of the Duchy, for not only did they, by bringing out the Phoenix Mines at an enormous cost, create a property for the Duchy on a piece of land which previously yielded them nothing, but they have also worked and been the means of working other speculative and as yet unproductive mines for the Duchy in the same neighbourhood, in one of which alone (East Phoenix) they have already spent, without a farthing return, upwards of 18,000. I can, therefore, say for myself, that although I shall be a loser by the non-renewal of the lease, for having bought my shares at a high price, on the faith of the company being treated as fairly by the Duchy as they would have been by any other lord, I am, of course, disappointed at the result, but am, nevertheless, perfectly satisfied that the committee of management did quite right in refusing such most unjust and unprecedented terms.

At the same time, I beg leave to take exception to some of Mr. J. Y. Watson's remarks. In the first place, I differ from him as to any undue restriction or secrecy in carrying on this concern. I very much doubt if ever a shareholder had reason to complain that any information was withheld from him. I can only say, that having repeatedly applied to the late secretary (Mr. Cross), as well as to the present committee, for information respecting the mine, I have always had prompt and courteous replies. I believe, at the same time, that legitimate mining has always been considered the primary business of the company, in contradistinction to the pernicious system of jobbing in shares, which, although it may suit a certain class of brokers, has been a very great injury to legitimate Cornish mining. In the second place, it was with very great surprise that I observe the charge brought against the management of these mines. I think when Mr. Watson quotes Mr. Gardner's letter, in which he asserts that "repeated representations have been made to the manager as to the irregularities of the lessees in not," &c., it would have been much fairer had he continued the quotation, which is as follows—"I am not keeping proper plans of the workings." I may mention here that duplicate plans were waiting in the office for a considerable time before a reply could be had from Mr. Gardner, to where they should be sent. I should, however, be sorry indeed to think that the character of any mine manager could be impugned by anything Mr. Gardner may assert. And as to other mines being "infinitely better managed," I would ask Mr. J. Y. Watson for his facts in support of such a charge. If these were the case, how comes it to pass that the Duchy inspecting agent has never in a single instance found fault with the working of the mine? On the contrary, Sir W. Dunbar, one of the members of the Duchy Council, distinctly told the committee of management that the mines had been satisfactorily worked. In addition to which the mines have been repeatedly inspected by several of the most eminent mining agents in Devon and Cornwall, and they one and all bear testimony as to the mines being well and fairly worked. But were no other proof to be offered, I believe, Sir, that the wide-spread fame and practical abilities of the late Capt. Samuel Scrocombe are much too well known and believed in to allow such a charge to obtain credence. I can only regret that Mr. J. Y. Watson should have given currency to such a gratuitous and unfounded assertion. I think it would be extremely difficult to point out a single mine which has been more ably managed or better worked; and I most deeply regret for the credit of the county of Cornwall, that one of the best and most spirited classes of adventurers we have ever had should have been unfortunate enough to have had the Duchy of Cornwall to deal with.

Jan. 30.

A PHENIX SHAREHOLDER.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

SIR,—We have noticed an enquiry in your Journal as to the amount expended on the several Jamaica mines, the produce of ore, and existing prospects. Each company can only properly answer for its own transactions; and as representatives of the Wheel Jamaica Mining Company we gladly reply as follows:—Original capital 25,000, paid in full. This sum has been expended in the purchase of the mining rights, erection of buildings, and on the mine. There are three levels intersecting a shaft 65 fms. in depth. The ore raised (300 tons) has realised a net return of 1672, 15s. 10d. From 80 to 100 tons of ore are laid down per week.

The capital being exhausted at this critical period, a report was obtained from Mr. Treggoning, mining engineer, of London, who inspected the works in 1858, as to the future requirements and prospects. He stated that a further sum of 9000, would be sufficient to cover the cost of the necessary machinery, and to develop the lode by sinking the shaft to a further depth of 40 fathoms; by which means he considers the mine would become remunerative. The lode has never been lost, and has continued to improve in depth. The roads to the mine are in good order.

In this state of things it was resolved to raise the sum required by the issue of preference shares at 4s. each, representing 1/2 fully paid up, with priority of dividend up to 5 per cent. over the original capital; 4000, has been subscribed in Jamaica, and the remaining 5000, remains to be taken up in England, of which about one-half has already been applied for. Anticipating the full subscription, the necessary machinery was procured from Messrs. Harvey and Co., of Hayle, and has been shipped.

The constitution of the company has been so amended as to permit the appointment of agents and a committee of management in England. We have been appointed the agents of the company, and at the office (as before) every information can be obtained. Mr. Treggoning can be consulted, if desired. Applications for preference shares can be made in person, or by letter.

PHINEAS ABRAHAM, LEONARD ROWE VALPY.

3, New London-street, E.C., Jan. 31.

WHEEL VVYVAN.

SIR,—I notice in the Journal of last week what a "Shareholder" says respecting this mine. With regard to the "owners' account men," I need only state they have been looked after daily by a gentleman who lives in that locality, and who kindly offered to do so during the interval of my visits to the mine, until the resident agent had been taken on. As regards the 20 fms. level, if "Shareholder" had written his letter from a good motive, he would have stated that there are 20 fms. levels, one at the east and the other at the west, there being two levels never yet communicated with each other, or is it that he does not know this? The following quotation, however, from the late captain's report, on which I can rely, I think will settle the question:—"There is a pitch behind the pump-shaft, at the 20, which was worked by three men up to the day of the abandonment of the mine, from which very good returns were made, averaging 15 cwt. of tin a month, for the last six months, and the last sampling shows the bunch of tin not only to have held its own, but was improved. There are other pieces of ground that would give a profit in working with the present prices of tin and copper." "Shareholder" will, therefore, see that if three men could raise a ton or more per month at the company's expense, and the prospects are so good, every information can be obtained. Mr. Treggoning can be consulted, if desired. Applications for preference shares can be made in person, or by letter.

acquainted with the mine (not "old men's reports"), and in whom I have the most implicit confidence, and I dare say I know the mine as well, if not better, than some of those who profess to know so much about that adventure. "Shareholder" seems to think, with everybody else, that a good mine will be discovered; and if his motive be what he professes, "information," he may see me at Constantine the first Wednesday after this appears in print.—Newton Abbot, Jan. 30.

J. HAMPTON.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY OF COBRE.

The half-yearly court of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, on Monday, Mr. GEORGE HIBBERT in the chair.

Mr. W. SHARP having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors (which appears in our advertising columns) was submitted. It showed that the produce of the mines still continued gradually to increase, and that the report received from the mines of the appearances underground continue of a favourable character. The average percentage of the ores was improving, being 16 1/2, as compared with 16. Notwithstanding the more than usual expenditure for additional machinery, and the considerable outlay incurred in securing the services, and establishing at the mines, of an additional number of Chinese labourers, the directors, after giving to the same due deliberation, were enabled to pay a dividend of £2 per share.

The Chairman said: I have very little to add to the report just submitted, inasmuch as it contains, as our periodical reports always do, everything with which the directors are acquainted. This being the period to which the accounts are made up, the sketch of the financial position of the company, in the usual form, is now upon the table for the inspection of proprietors, and with respect to which I shall be happy to furnish any information required. Our affairs are progressing satisfactorily. You will see that we have allowed for the unusual expenditure on account of additional machinery, which you must be aware has been a large amount, and have also taken into consideration the expense of securing the services and establishing at the mines an additional amount of new labour, forming a considerable charge as a first payment. It is, in fact, should have been divided over a longer period, and, therefore, it is an unusual item to bring into one account, seeing that it ought to be spread over the whole period during which the company retained the services of those employed. Taking those and all other circumstances into consideration, we feel perfectly justified in giving you the usual dividend of 2l. per share. I will now move that the report be received and adopted.

The report being duly seconded, was put and carried unanimously. The ballot then took place, when Messrs. C. W. Grenfell and R. Passenger were re-elected directors, and Mr. F. C. Glynn was re-appointed auditor.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Finsbury-lane, on Wednesday, Mr. MORRIS in the chair.

Mr. W. BROWNE (the acting secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, the report of the directors was read, from which the following is condensed:—

The accounts last received from Mr. Fitzherbert, and dated Nov. 20, 1860, enable the directors to present a favourable report to the shareholders on this revision, and furthermore to express their opinion that the prospect of remunerative returns has been considerably improved, which is the more satisfactory, as hitherto, although the returns have been large, they have been attended with very little profit to the company. For the quarter ending June, 1860, the total expenditure was \$112,945, and the returns \$122,718, leaving a profit of \$9773; and for the quarter ending September the total expenditure was \$117,453, and the returns \$124,569, leaving a profit of \$7115. The result for the six months has been a profit to the company of \$12,298, after deducting the share paid to the owners of the Jesus Maria Mine and the cost of the general establishment. The recent accounts are more gratifying, because they report the discovery of one of richer quality, and in a part of the mine the most favourably situated for its extraction. Finances in London: A remittance from Mexico of 1000, has enabled the directors to give notice of the payment of the half-year's interest, due March 13, 1860, on the loan account. The London account of receipts and payments from June 30 to December 31 last showed cash in hand, 3037, 15s. 3d.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, adverted to the resignation of two members of the board—Messrs. Biddulph and McKillop, and whose determination, although unavoidable, the board most sincerely regretted. Mr. McKillop had been a member of that board for 31 years, and in him the board felt they had lost a most efficient and valuable colleague; as also was the case with Mr. Biddulph, whose services and business acquisitions had been of such material aid to the association. Those resignations had been the cause of him being placed in the chair upon the present occasion, but it was with great pleasure that he occupied that position, because he believed, as the report had already stated, that both the position and the prospect of the association were far more encouraging than had been the case for some considerable time past. As had been seen, their profit for the half-year had amounted to nearly \$13,000, which must be considered very favourable, for they could not be unmindful of the fact that, from the extraordinary state of anarchy in Mexico, every description of material, provision, and labour—indeed, every article necessary to carry on the operations—had been at an unprecedentedly high price. So great had been the difference there within a few months the cost of the same articles had been reduced to about \$6000. But notwithstanding that a profit had been made, and the prospects were very satisfactory. Although the state of the country had been for some time very serious, yet he believed there were now some grounds for supposing it likely that the anarchy would soon be brought to an end—that is, that one of the parties must succumb, when order would be restored. He did not know that it was of any consequence to them, as a commercial community, which party was successful, so long as they established a Government sufficiently strong to protect property and individuals. The report had so fully explained the position and prospects of the association, that he need not enter more into detail, but could only say that he had good reason for congratulating upon the fact that not only had the produce increased, but from the accounts last received they were informed that the "loy" had also improved. That was extremely gratifying, because they all knew that the same expenditure was incurred in rendering marketable 100 tons of ore worth 10l. per ton as would be incurred in raising a like amount worth 40l. or 50l. per ton. Those were the two principal points in the report, and if any proprietor wished for any further information than therein contained, he would be glad to furnish it to the best of his power.

Mr. YOUNG said, at the last half-yearly meeting there was a question agitated relative to the conduct of one of their late directors with regard to Mr. Fitzherbert, when the board promised to write to Mr. Fitzherbert to ascertain some facts with regard to it.

The CHAIRMAN said, shortly after that meeting, a deputation of shareholders waited upon the board, and after having investigated the matter they not considered it necessary to pursue the question further.

Dr. GODDARD did not think that precluded the enquiry being further made at the present meeting.

The CHAIRMAN had merely stated the fact to an hon. proprietor, in answer to his question, whether there could be no possible objection to the letter which had been sent to Mr. Fitzherbert, and the answer to it, being read.

The SECRETARY then proceeded to read the letters, the reply of Mr. Fitzherbert to the board altogether ignoring the impression that there had ever been any arrangement between him and Major Farrell with regard to the salary from the association.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the board had perfect confidence in Mr. Fitzherbert?

The CHAIRMAN said he possessed his confidence, and also that of his colleagues. Dr. GODDARD said there had been an impression that the profits of the mine had been divided between the late and the present manager. Therefore, it became absolutely necessary for the board to state how far the impression had been borne out by the facts, and to state emphatically that there was no such thing as a dividend ever taken place as Major Farrell having received any part of the profits of the mine.

Could the board, Mr. Chairman, distinctly make that statement?

An hon. PROPRIETOR here suddenly rose, and with some warmth said—Sir, I am Major Farrell, and I demand your name, for your base assertion that the profits of the association were divided between the superintendent on the spot, and a late director. Mr. Chairman, I call that gentleman to order, because that statement is a gross untruth. I say, Sir, I am perfectly in order; and I still say, Sir, that the impression was that the profits of this association were divided between the superintendent on the spot, and a late director. I am not in possession of any circumstances to substantiate that such did take place; but that was the impression upon the minds of every one then present.

The CHAIRMAN: It was a mere rumour, that became by some means exceedingly exaggerated.

Major FARRELL: The impression, Sir, if even it had existed, has originated with a belief that from a mine as unimportant as this impression could ever have emanated from the board. The late manager and his successor had divided the profits which should have been apportioned to the proprietors. He indignantly denied that such had ever taken place, or that any arrangement had ever existed between Mr. Fitzherbert and himself with regard to the salary of his successor. He (Major Farrell) had conducted the company's affairs in Mexico, and was happy to say that he possessed a clear conscience and a clear breast in all his dealings. (Hear, hear.) He invited proprietors to retrospect his connection with the company, and although it was not desirable for a man to speak of his own actions, yet when his integrity had been impugned it was an actual necessity for a man to speak of his own doings. He reminded the meeting that when he first went out to Mexico there were about \$4000 in the company's coffers. He received strong directions to press the Zacatecas claim. It would be found upon the company's minutes that his predecessor had exhausted every possible means, and his last letter, before his death, contained most express terms "that he had exhausted every possible means in urging their claims," but without success. He (Major Farrell), notwithstanding the fact confessed "that every possible means had been exhausted," had gained that which all other parties had failed to obtain—he gained the assent of the Mexican Government to an award of \$180,000, and but for which the association could never have gone on. He was proud to say that he had always done his duty, and that during the time he was in the employment of the company he had more than once perilled his life on its behalf, which was a fact patent to them all. The next act of service he had performed for the association was, and which could be proved by the archives—Hayas, whose position was notorious, demanded, which he legally could do, the drainage of the principal shaft. He (Major Farrell) said—"What is to be done? I have no money, and the drainage of that shaft will cost \$100,000." After much trouble and anxiety, Hayas was induced to accept the payment of \$10,000 down, and a like amount at some later period, to waive the legal demand. Had he not succeeded in effecting that arrangement the company would have been ruined, or at least it would have trembled in the balance. Those were not imaginary things, but facts which were provable by the company's archives. With regard to the "impression" before alluded to, all he could say was that Mr. Fitzherbert was a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and would scorn to retain his place; and he (Major Farrell) would blush if he did, if that "impression" was not altogether removed—for a man to have acted thus would have sacrificed every principle of honour and integrity which ought to be the leading characteristics of an Englishman. (Hear, hear.) All he could say was that no pecuniary arrangement with regard to the salary had existed between himself and Mr. Fitzherbert. Surely, he was not obliged to tell them whether or not Mr. Fitzherbert remitted to him money, or for what purpose; it was sufficient for them to know that he had never received any advantage, pecuniary or otherwise, from Mr. Fitzherbert's appointment. (Hear, hear.) It had been his (Major Farrell's) constant endeavour to do his utmost for the benefit of the association, and had brought to bear upon it all that zeal and that share of ability which God had blessed him with; he had conducted its affairs with the most unflinching honesty, and with all the earnestness of purpose that he could possibly bring to bear upon the matter. With regard to Mr. Fitzherbert, and the charges that had appeared in certain papers—he referred to the *Times* and *Standard*—he would read a letter which he had addressed to the board upon that subject. It was to the effect that those communications had evidently been written with the view of writing down the present chief commissioner, and writing up some other person in his place, and denied the truth of the allegations in the communications referred to. He then concluded by apologising for any warmth of feeling he might have

* Mr. S. R. Rogers's "Treatise on Iron Metallurgy" (528 pp., and numerous plates) can be had from our office, price 25s.

MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Broad-street-buildings, on Jan. 25—Mr. ALEX. MORRISON (Chairman of the company) presiding—at

Original Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Uren, Thos. Hoeking, Jan. 30: The north part of the main lode, in the 150, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is 5 feet wide, producing good stores of copper ore, but not enough to value. The lode in the 140, east of the above shaft, is 4 feet wide, worth 81. per fathom. The lode in the 130, east of the said shaft, is 6 feet wide, worth 80. per fathom, and kindly for further improvement. The north branch, east of cross-cut, in this level, is 18 in. wide, worth 101. per fathom. Floyd's lode, in the back of the 130, east of the above shaft, is worth 351. per fathom. Rodda's lode, east of the above shaft, is worth 401. per fathom. The lode in the 120, east of the said shaft, is unproductive. The rise in the back of this level, on the north part of the main lode, is worth 151. per fathom. No other change since our last report.

ALL-Y-CRIB.—J. Hughes, Jan. 22: There is nothing yet in the deep adit; we are cross-cutting, and expect to cut the lode in a couple of fathoms. In new adit, on the side of the hill, driving north, the lode holds on well, worth 10 or 12 cwt. per fm.; the lode is the width of the end, with strings and branches of lead throughout. We have holed or communicated this end with the mine that was sunk down from shallow adit; here we shall have 15 fms. backs of ore ground to take away. If this ore holds on as well as the level above (which we expect it will), it will increase our returns after we open well into it. In the shallow adit, north end, we have had some very good rocks of ore here for the last two or three days; it has not risen up to the back of the level yet, it is up two-thirds of the end very good; it only stops then up to the backs. This speaks well for the new adit, which is coming 15 fms. under here, and I expect the ore to rise to the back of the present level as we drive on. In the north-west end the lode is not settled yet, after been disordered by the cross-heads, but there is some lead still. The stipes in back of shallow adit are just as usual, will produce about 10 cwt. per fathom. The prospect of the mine is encouraging, and by presence of appearance we shall be able to increase our returns to 15 or 16 tons bi-monthly. We have from 12 to 15 tons on the floors, which we should have had ready before this if it were not for the frost, but we shall get it ready in a fortnight, if the thaw continues.

J. Hughes, Jan. 26: There is no alteration since my last, the ore holds on the same. I expect we shall be able to return every two months 16 tons, without increasing much of the cost, keeping it nearly the same as it has been for the last three or four months; that is, as soon as we open a little into the lead. It depends upon how the lode will open as we drive on; it might make something better, I cannot ascertain as yet. **J. Hughes, Jan. 29:** I expect we shall be able, after a couple of months' driving, to return 20 tons two-monthly if the ore holds on as well as the shallow adit, which I have no reason to think but what it will, and better, because we are coming down to the strength of the ground, and expect to find the lode more compact and carrying more regular between the walls. We hope we shall be able to do that without increasing but very little the average cost for the last three months. The ore holds on the same yet, and we have opened in it 14 ft. The lode is tough, and strong to drive in.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. T. Macdonald, Jan. 24: We have dressed and put to pile 1 ton of second crop lead, 1/4 ton of first crop lead, 4 tons of coppery muddle and 9 tons of plain muddle, and prepared for the crusher 3 tons of lead ore.

BEDFORD UNITED.—James Phillips, Jan. 29: We weighed off on the 25th inst. 201 tons 4 cwt. of ore, and sampled (computed) 202 tons, better quality than last.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Jan. 31: The lode in the engine-shaft still maintains its character—quartz, prismatic, and lead, saving work, but it seems to be taking rather an easterly inclination. The winzemen in the 20 north are cutting ground for tackle, and I expect they will finish it by Saturday next, so as to commence sinking the winze on Monday morning. No other change to notice since last report.

BICKLEIGH VALE PHENIX.—J. Hamby, Jan. 30: Since my last report we have finished the shodding, having sunk sufficiently to see the underlie and bearing of the main lode. The men have resumed working in the adit. The managing director was down at the mine on pay-day, Saturday, the 26th, and I set the men 5 fms. We have since cut a small spar lode in the end, about 6 inches wide—a kindly branch, but containing no tin or copper discernible; it is underlying north; otherwise the end is much the same as on setting-day.

BROOKWOOD.—S. Robins, Jan. 30: I have delayed making any reports on this mine until we had sunk our shaft to the 42 fm. level, and proved the lode, which we have done very much to our satisfaction, and by cutting through the lode at the above level it has completely drained the 30 fm. level. The lode at the 42 is divided by a horse of killas, which is wider on the western than the eastern side of the level, the two parts indicating a junction a short distance east. The footwall part of the lode is most productive of ore, which is about 3 ft. wide, and from the present dip will join the south part before it reaches the next level. Until we have opened out the lode further west, we shall find the water troublesome, as it will not drain off through the lode; but we hope by the end of another week to do this. I propose putting four men in each end, and expect to open ore ground for tribute, at the rate of 2000. worth monthly between the 42 and adit, so long as the lode holds as good as at present. Some of our lode will let on tribute at 2s. 6d. and 3s. in 17. The masons are building the wheel-pit for the drawing-wheel, and the wheel is ready to place upon it as soon as the walls are up; which work has been delayed by the long frost. When this machine is complete, and the new dressing-floors laid out, we may fairly expect from our present lode to make satisfactory returns of ore.

BYRN GWIOW.—J. Lloyd, Jan. 29: The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing well at present; the north part has been cut into the sink, but so far unproductive. The lode in the 132, east of engine-shaft, has improved, and is well worth 1 ton per fm. In the stope in back of the 132, and east of air-winch, little has been done since last reported, the men have been employed chiefly to cut through into the level for ventilation; this end produced only about 3 tons per fm. latterly, but shows improvement these last few days. The stope west of 132 is worth about the same for ore, from 2 tons to 3 tons per fm. The 132 yard level west is similar to when last advised. No. 1 winze, under the 105 west, is still suspended, but operations will be commenced soon in that end, as the 132 is fast approaching to the level, and the lode has almost been suspended, and a second winze being made under it, to prove the existence of a course of ore now worked eastward, which sump has not yet reached the bearing ground; operations have been resumed in the level, and the lode is improving; the last fathom driven was spotted all through with small lead ore and muddle for about 2 feet wide, and a change for the better may be anticipated in this level shortly.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Jan. 31: The lode in the shaft, now sinking below the 90, has still a promising character, and from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing much muddle, with spots of rich yellow copper ore. Surely when this lode is properly developed it cannot fail to produce a large amount of riches. The prospects in the 80, both east and west, are as for some time past.

BULLER AND BERTHA.—Thos. Foot, Jan. 28: During the past month the engine-shaft has been sunk 3 ft. 6 in. under the 45 fm. level for a fork, a plat has been cut in the 45, and the level driven east 10 ft.; the lode in this end is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, and we expect a change for the better shortly; it is at present, extending this level a few fathoms, to commence a cross-cut south to intersect the lode in the 32 east, which has been driven 5 fms. 5 ft. 6 in., the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, muddle, and flookan.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 30: In the 50, driving east on the counter, the lode is small, and at present unproductive. No change to notice in any other part.

CARADON CONSOLS.—Wm. Rich, Jan. 29: There is no alteration to notice in the mine since my last report. The ground in the cross-cuts is very favourable, and we are making good progress in driving.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—James Sanders, Jan. 26: The water was in fork on Wednesday, and the driving of the 30 east and west has been resumed. The lode in the 30 east is poor at present. In the 30 west the lode is yielding good stones of lead and copper ore occasionally, and likely for further improvement. In consequence of the 20 east being full of stuff, nothing has been done there for the month. The lode in the 20 west is a little improved, yielding at present 8 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The winze in bottom of this level, 20 fms. from shaft, is yielding at present 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The stope in back of the level, over the winze, is yielding 15 cwt. of lead ore per fm.; and the stope in back of the same level, 14 fms. from shaft, is yielding 15 cwt. of copper ore per fathom. The 10 east is poor at present. The cross-cut south from the 10 east is not yet through the lode. The weather is still favourable for surface work, and the dressing is being pushed on as fast as possible with the number of hands employed about it.

CARMARTHEN UNITED.—R. Sanders, R. Toy, Jan. 28: During the past month the following work has been done.—The 32 south has been driven 2 fms. 0 ft. 6 in.; the rise in back of the same level, 5 ft. 6 in.; the 22 south is driven 4 fms. 5 ft.; the winze in bottom of the 22 north, 4 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. Saturday being our setting-day for February, the following bargains were set:—The 32 north, to four men, 2 fms., at 61. per fm., to carry all the lode, which is at present about 5 ft. wide, and producing fully 25 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The winze in bottom of the 22 north to six men, at 61. per fm., to carry 2 1/2 fms., to six men, to carry all the lode, which will produce 1 ton per fm. The 22 north is not set. We are of opinion that the last 6 ft. of driving has not been on the main part of the lode. We have, therefore, thought it most advisable to put the men to strip down the part of the lode left standing against the footwall; we shall then be able to ascertain which is the most promising part of lode to drive on. The tribute having been taken for two months, will go on as usual until the setting for March. Our machinery is all working well, and the weather is favourable for dressing operations, which are being pushed on as fast as possible, so as to get a sump ready at the earliest possible moment. We would here remark that before we resume the driving of the 42 north, our present 4-in. lift of pumps must be replaced by a much larger one, as when we drive through the close piece of ground to which that level is at present driven, we shall drain all the water from the 32 to the 42, consequently the 4-in. lift will be overpowered.

CEFN CILICEN.—M. Dunn, Jan. 31: The lode in the 75 yard level, east of the whim-shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, producing occasionally good stones of ore; the lode is, however, somewhat disordered by a large swallow at present, but in a few yards driving we shall pass over the swallow, as it is dipping very fast east. The cross-cut driving south from this level is being proceeded with as fast as possible. Other parts of the mine are without alteration.

CENTRAL MINERA.—J. N. Dunn, Jan. 31: The 55 yard level, driving south on Gibson's lode, has greatly improved since last report, the lode in the end being full 6 ft. wide, and promising appearance, and is producing stones of solid ore 30 to 40 lbs. each, and improving daily. We expect every day to cut a good course of ore, though we have still many yards to drive before we shall be under the course of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30 yard level. The cross-cut driving south from the 55 west is looking promising; the end producing solid cubes of lead ore. The Ragman shaft is being proceeded with as fast as possible. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Jan. 29: During the last month the old engine-shaft has been sunk (below the 62 fm. level) 4 fms., and the men will commence fixing the new plunger-lift here this week. Other operations without any material alteration.

CRAIGTON.—W. Jeffrey, Jan. 29: At Stanrod we have stopped sinking the shaft. We are not down to the 40 by 9 ft., but the water has increased, and we are obliged to put down a lift of pumps. We shall, as soon as things are ready, put down the pumps, and at once start to drive east. There is no improvement in the ground since I was here before; still, there is a little ore, but not enough to value. I think I told you a fortnight since that we had found some ore in driving the west level; I am glad to say that at present the end is worth 30 cwt. per fm.; the ground has completely changed, and is very kindly for ore; this end is 170 fathoms west of the old workings, and has upwards of 40 fms. of cover; the end has gone through this ore about 12 ft.

CREEGBRAWSE AND PENKEVEL.—F. Pryor, J. Cook, J. Blyth, Jan. 25: The stipes on the tin lode are the same in number and value as for the last four months, worth together 191. per fathom.—Dog Shaft (Flat Lode). We have four stipes on this lode, in the aggregate 151. per fathom. Tregoning's lode, in the western end, is about 2 feet wide, producing muddle and a little tin, but not of sufficient value to pay for working. We have in the past month intersected the lode in the 30 cross-cut, which varies in width from 6 in. to 1 foot, poor. We sold, on Wednesday last, 3331. 4s. 7d. worth of black tin.

CUDDRA.—J. Webb, Jan. 31: The shaftmen are still dropping the bottom lift and clearing up the engine-shaft; they will be down in two or three days deep enough for

considerably wider in bottom of the level. By the next meeting, three months hence, he hoped the machinery would be in operation, and the mine placed in even a more favourable position than at present—of which he had not the slightest doubt. The labour cost from the erections having been made, as also the mechanics' materials, would be lessened, as the future expenses would be almost exclusively confined to the actual development of the property. He estimated their future monthly cost at from 1600. to 1601.

The Chairman enquired if the lode, so far as had been seen, had equalled the expectations that had been raised?

Capt. Pascoe replied that so far as the ground had been opened it had, at least, confirmed the opinions which had been formed with respect to its prospective value.

The Secretary said that Capt. Pascoe had found the opinion of Capt. Daw and Davey verified—“when the water was out of the mine,” and with regard to the progress which had been made, he thought there could not be a divided opinion, that most satisfactory progress had been made, and the manner in which the works were being carried out had given general satisfaction. The cost of the machinery, which was 6700., had been included in the accounts just submitted.

Mr. Broad had visited the property several times, and he could not endorse the opinion of Mr. Charles as to the gratifying progress which had been made, and for which they were greatly indebted to the ability of their captain—Capt. Pascoe, jun. Indeed, so zealous had been their captain, that while favourable progress had been made, the whole of their operations had been carried out at a comparatively trifling cost. He thought it would be a matter for the consideration of shareholders whether they ought not to recognise his services by making him some substantial award. Referring to the mine, he might state that it was held in estimation by Cornish people, more especially by those in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Secretary said it was a satisfactory feature that so many shares were held in the district; and what had already been said more than warranted all that had been said as to the value of the property. He might also state that a telegram had that morning been received stating the shaft was producing good stones of ore.

The report and accounts having been received and adopted, it was unanimously resolved, after some discussion, that the salary of Capt. Pascoe, jun., should be increased to seven guineas per month.

A call of 5s. per share was then made, when the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN.—Report from Dec. 13, 1860, to Jan. 3, 1861.

QUENANGEN.—The prospects continue good in the 25 fm. level stipes, where the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 4 tons per fm. The quality of the ore is improved, being more solid in and about Cole's shaft; there are still large proportions of the hard quartzose material intermingled with the matrix, though it has somewhat diminished in the past month. We are breaking some good work from the sides of the winze below the 15, where the lode appears to be divided, a part having struck off in the hanging side. It will, however, still require a few days to ascertain this point satisfactorily. In the shallow adit east the lode has widened out to 1 1/2 ft., composed of good work, with very promising indications. The other points of operation on this lode (E) have not undergone any change calling for remark since our last. The stope on lode G yields from 3 1/2 to 4 tons of ore per fathom, and the appearances westward are kindly.

RAIPAS.—In the north-west foot stope we have two very promising veins of purple ore, varying from 3 to 5 in. in width, accompanied by many others of less size. The side stopen are engaged breaking through to an old working, which will when completed greatly reduce the expense of clearing the stuff, &c. These workings have lately been rather poor, but the indications are good, and the ground below unexplored, so that there are every day for the expectation of better results. The shoot of ore in the south-west stope is worth about 2 tons of good work per fm.; on the same lode from the 10 the ore is very irregular, being disseminated in parts through the limestone. In the 10 the ground has lately been hard, and our progress slow. We have now turned more westerly, where the rock is of a milder description; small veins containing purple and carbonate copper ores have been met with, but we are not yet far enough ahead for the north western ground.

OLD MINE.—No. 1 and Bergmeister's stipes continue to yield from 3 1/2 to 4 tons of ore per fm., where the lode is large and regular. The new stope in Bergmeister's level looks well; the lode being 5 ft. wide, worth 4 1/2 tons of ore per fm. In the level south the lode is about the same size, and turns out from 3 1/2 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The working in this direction (southerly) looks very encouraging. In the north part we are still sinking below the old stopes; the lode is 5 ft. wide, and frequently turns out good work, saving work. The lode south from the rise has lately been more quartzose than usual, but is regular, and yields from 3 1/2 to 4 tons of ore per fm. No material change has taken place in either the level north or the winze sinking below the shallow adit since our last; the lode in each is large and regular, with good saving work intermixed. In the beginning of the last quarter I had hoped (if attended with good luck) that we should hole about this time, but there still remain about 4 fms. The distance between the points of departure was—base 24 fms., perpendicular 13 fms. 3 ft.; but the latter had to be sunk diagonally on the rise, or an angle of about 45°. A cross-course was also met with some time since, and nearly two months were occupied in driving the part of the lode heaved; this, with bad ventilation, &c., will account for our not getting through by the end of the year as expected, but it is all going well, and the only thing we have to complain of is the hard ground, which has prevailed the greater part of the way.

UNITED MINES.—The pitches throughout on Woodfall's lode are looking tolerably well. We have been trying a piece of ground below the 40, at Ward's, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of calc. spar, muddle, and small portions of ore, but the latter is insufficient to pay on tribute as yet. In this level (40) north the lode is small, but carries a smooth wall, with spots of ore intermixed. Mitchell's and Thomas's lodes are being worked on tribute at the usual rates, where there is no change worthy of remark. Having not received the ore account from Quenangen obliges us to defer sending the estimates for December until our next. The weather has at times been extremely cold in the past month, which, with the short and dark days, greatly interferes with our dressing operations, but still, as far as we can now judge, the result will be about the usual quantity.—C. TRELSAEE.

COPILAO.—Dulcinea Mine: Estimated produce for the month of Nov.—

	Quantity.	Qty.	Lev.	Price.	Value.
First class ore.....	20	250	25	85s. 6d.	85s. 6d.
Second ditto.....	250	18	18	15s.	492-18
Total.....	270				\$557-80

In No. 1 chifton south the lode is 2 ft. wide, looking much the same as when last reported, yielding about 1 1/2 ton of 25, or ore per fm. In No. 1 chifton south the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present very poor, though it is sinking a few yards further I think we shall cut some ore again. In the end in the 30 south the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present not so productive as in the commencement of the month, although it will now produce about 1 ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. In the stipes in the back of the 30 the lode is 2 feet wide, still very good, yielding full 2 tons of 25 and 18 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stipes in the back of the 10 the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, also producing about 1 1/2 ton of 20 per cent. ore per fm. The mine at present is very poor.—SAMUEL UREN.

DE 17.—In No. 1 chifton south the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of 25 per cent. ore per fm. In No. 4 chifton the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of 20 per cent. value. In the 30 east south the lode is unproductive, suspended for the present, and the men employed in stopping the back, lode producing 1 1/2 ton of 18 to 20 per cent. ore per fathom. In the stipes reported in the last noalteration has taken place. On the whole, the mine is rather poor.—A. ANTHONY.

CURCO MINE.—Dec. 15: Price's Shaft: In the 30 west, since my report of Nov. 30 last, we have met with old workings, to what extent these we have not yet ascertained; so far as we have yet gone there is nothing but attle, which, at present, we are splitting through; this will sadly lessen our returns, until we make some fresh discovery. In the 20 east the lode is poor. In the 30 winze the stipes east and west are poor. In the 40 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing ore of 6 to 8 per cent., which, of course, is of no value here. This level has been extended 15 fms.; the lode throughout has been of a very promising character, and we have been in expectation for a long time of meeting with something good, but as yet have not overtaken it. In the 40 east the lode is very poor. The lode in the two winzes in the 40 is also very poor. In the 40 rise the lode is 18 in. wide, producing ore of 35 per cent. We are stopping the back and bottom of the 30; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing ore of from 10 to 17 per cent. We expect to intersect the lode of Cole's shaft in 6 ft. further sinking. On the whole, we may say we are looking very poor.—A. ANTHONY.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanaxuato, Dec. 14: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: There has not been as yet any improvement in the buzones sales, which several holidays have tended to decrease; they have given \$745 in the three weeks, the half on the mine account, but very favourably for the lode, as the first-class ore goes to San Pantaleon, where the three frenates continue very good, the upper one, La Trinidad, especially; it gives ore about 5 varas wide, and of a ley from 13 to 22 marcos. The contraleño is being driven upwards, to obtain room for another frente above, where the ore appears as good, though not so wide. From the lower frente, La Providencia, a pozo has been commenced, and is going down in fair ore. The intermediate frente, San Pantaleon, has ore 3 1/2 varas wide, not quite equal in quality to that of La Trinidad. The average of several assays of ore of different classes, ground at Dolores during the last fortnight, gives 15 marcos per ton; but at Duran it will not equal this, as the first-class ore goes to Dolores exclusively. As we are enabled to report very favourably of the works in San Pantaleon, two sales of these ores will take place before the end of the year, which will, I hope, more than make up for the falling off in the buzones sales. The attle is being removed from the level of San Andres, in order to continue that frente, with the view of afterwards sinking a pozo to meet the contraleño of San Pantaleon, and from that pozo other frenates to the north may be driven if, as appears probable, good ore is found in that level. The works on the pozo of Dolores, in the lower part of the mine, have been discontinued, until a decrease in expenses at the hacienda may enable the ore, which is tolerably plentiful, but poor, to be benefited to advantage. The buzones decline getting out this ore, as it cannot, under present circumstances, be sold at a paying price, and they prefer points where, if scarce, the ore is good. The profit on the month of November has been \$4850, including a raspa from Duran, which gave, duties, &c., deducted, \$4268. The ley of the gold was 2012 grains per marc.—La Trinidad: A work of speculation has been commenced, and a few buzones put into this mine; they have already found a little good ore, and in two weeks has sold for \$176. The company's share of the expenses at present is \$75 per week.

LUSITANIAN.—Jan. 25: Palhal Mine—Basto's Lode: The lode in the 38, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.—Levels East of River Shaft: The lode in the 38 east is 8 in. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 28 has not been taken down since our last. The lode in the 18 is 2 ft. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 8 is split into branches, all of which contain spots of lead. The lode in the 8, west of Perez whim-shaft, is 1 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; in this end we have met with an increase of water, and having no other possible means of drainage than manual labour, have abandoned these ends until other provision can be made. The lode in the stipes No. 2, in bottom of the 28, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode in the stipes No. 3, in bottom of the 28, east of Henrique's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stipes No. 4, in bottom of the 28, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stipes No. 5, in back of the 28, east of Clondino's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stipes No. 6, in back of the 8, east of Jose's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stipes No. 8, in back of the adit level, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom. The lode in the stipes No. 9, in back of the 28, east of Fegaredo's rise, is 4 ft. wide, worth 1 ton per fm.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 38, driving west of the counter lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode in the 28, east from the side lode, is 5 in. wide, composed of flookan and spots of lead. The lode in the 18, west from the counter lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode in the stipes in bottom of the 18, east of junction winze, is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stipes in back of the counter lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.—Counter Lode: The lode in the 18, west from the Mill lode, is small, and in hard ground.—Great Counter Lode: The lode in the 20, west from Oak engine-shaft, is 6 in. wide, composed of flookan. The lode in the 20, east of Oak engine-shaft, is 4 1/2 ft. wide, spotted throughout with lead. The lode in the stipes in back of the 28 west of Oak engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom of lead and copper mixed.—Ponte Lode: The lode in the adit level, west of the River Calma, is 6 inches wide, composed of quartz and stones of black oxide of copper.—

Slide Lode: The lode in the 28, west of the Mill lode, is 1 ft. wide, composed of flookan and stones of ore. The lode in Jackson's winze, below the 38, west of Ernesto's winze, on Basto's lode, is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.—Carvalho Mine: The lode in the adit level, west of the River Calma, is 3 ft. wide, composed of rusty quartz and flookan. We have suspended the sinking of the shaft on the top of the hill, in consequence of cutting water. The men from this shaft are put to open some pits on the back of a large lode, on the east side of the River Calma.

LINARES.—Jan. 19: West of Engine-shaft—South Lode: The lode in the 95, west of engine-shaft, is unproductive; there is a large vugh all the height of the level, which facilitates the driving of the level. The 85, west of Seville winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; lode small and very regular. The 61, west of Wame's engine-shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; the same level, east of ditto, is looking kindly, and produces good stones of lead. There is a small branch of lead in the 51, west of Monte's winze, but not enough to value. The lode in the 41, west of Julian's winze, is slightly disarranged.—East of Engine-shaft: The lode in the 95, east of engine-shaft, is very wide, producing good stones of lead. The 85, east of Gabelan's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; lode very changeable. The 75, east of Salvador's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; lode greatly improved since last report, and is looking very promising. The ground in the cross-cut north, in the 75, is hard for driving. The water continues to rise in the south part of this level. The 65, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode continues small and regular; ground hard for driving.—North Lode: The 75, east of Taylor's shaft, and the cross-cut above-mentioned, will remain suspended till the water drains and finds its way to the engine. The 65, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; a great improvement has taken place in this level since last report. The cross-cut north, in the 55, towards the cañon lode, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. The lode looks very promising.—Shafts and Winzes: San Jose shaft is worth 3 tons per fm. Crosby's shaft is difficult to sink, owing to the water being quick and the ground hard. Danaso's winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; lode very large, and spotted with lead. Tubereta winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; ground hard and very wet. Jurado winze is over the cross-cut which has intersected the lode in the 55, therefore we expect an improvement shortly. Gila's winze is worth 3 1/2 ton per fathom; the lode has improved since last report. Ordono's winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm. Ochoa's winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm; this winze is communicated to the 51. The lode at this point is of a most promising character. The lode in Garibaldi winze is very wide, but greatly disarranged; the end under and driving towards it is looking very kindly. The lode in Ramiro's winze is large, and spotted with lead, but does not contain enough to value. Segur's winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; lode looking very kindly. The ground is perfectly dry and moderately easy for sinking.

FORTUNA.—Jan. 19: Canada Incoosa—West of Taylor's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 7th level, west of Gomez's winze, contains spots of lead. The 6th level, west of Clavel winze, is worth 3 1/2 ton per fathom—lode looking very promising. The 4th level, west of Tirado's winze, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; the lode in this end promises speedy improvement. The 3d level, west of Henty's shaft, has holed to the old workings.—East of Engine-shaft: The 4th level, east of Lowndes' shaft, is worth 1 1/2 ton per fm.; the lode is still hard for driving. The same level, west of ditto, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode looking very kindly. The 3d level, east of Lurete's winze, is worth 2 tons per fathom—very wide, cherty, composed of barytes, calc. spar, and lead ore. We have resumed the driving of the 2d level, east of Bartolome's winze, with a view to prove the eastern part of the mine; the lode is slightly disarranged at present, but there are signs of extensive old workings in advance of the end.—Shafts and Winzes: Henty's shaft is worth 3 1/2 ton per fm.—lode rather irregular, producing occasional lumps of lead. Carros' shaft is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom; this shaft has reached the required depth for the 3d level. Donaghe's winze is worth 1 1/2 ton per fathom—lode large, composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, clay, and splendid lumps of lead ore.—Los Salidos Mine: The 5th level, east of Antonio's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.—lode kindly. The lode in the same level, west of engine-shaft, is small, containing stones of lead, but is found difficult for men to work in winter when the thermometer is more than 30° below zero, as it has been of late; the lode, however, holds on good, and yielding a small quantity of ore. The lode in the level driving east of this shaft is looking promising, yielding from 2 1/2 to 3 tons to the fathom. This level is on the south part of the lode, where a split took place, and to all appearance, the part we are driving upon will form itself into a distinct lode. We are sometimes led to believe that it is the point at which the Fire lode returns to the main lode; at any rate, we have a very nice-looking lode in the level, and it is this junction that makes the large and productive lode at and below Palmer's shaft. The 2d level below the 8, west of Bray's shaft, is becoming wet, and more so for sinking; the lode in it is just the same, and the stope east of Bray's yields from 2 1/2 to 3 tons to the fathom. We have not found anything further west of any importance whatever; I fear the discovery mentioned some time ago must be recognised as the lode.—Wellington Mine: The stipes east and west of Grenfell's are without any change, and the lode in Crase's shaft is much the same as last reported. The lode in the level going west of this has slightly improved, but, upon the whole, this level does not turn out so well as we were led to expect. The stope to the east of Mitchell's yields about 1 1/2 ton to the fm. During the past week we have prepared for sinking Hoppe's shaft on the new lode. We shall forthwith commence sinking Rowe's shaft, and shall for the time have to suspend the stipes east and west of it. The stipes have hitherto yielded a fair average quantity of ore. Knight's shaft, on the Fire lode, is being sunk with pretty fair progress, and the lode yields an average quantity of ore; the water, however, is rather troublesome. The stope west of Grenfell's Fire lode is improved, and more easy for cutting. The level west of Collings' shaft, on the same lode, is improving in character and appearance, but cannot be reckoned of any value. The dressing and other surface works are going on as well as the inclement season will admit.

PACHUCA.—Capt. Paul, December 25: Since my last we have driven 12 1/2 varas in the adit level, cleared San Juan winze, opened, cleared, and driven 3 varas in San Juan level. The adit and San Juan levels are on the same branch, running about 35° north of east, and by the direction we ought to cut the Tapaña vein in the middle of January; the shaft then driven to the junction with the level, and the lode in the 30, east of the level, which I hope to reach some time in February, and I trust that shall meet with good metal. The lode in San Juan level has every appearance of getting into metal soon; in the adit level it is split up more in branches.

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN.—F. Bennett, jun., Jan. 7: Morrison's Adit: The level east has been extended 3 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; the ground in this level has proved harder than it was for some length previously passed through. There is also more water issuing from the end, but we have not intersected any more lodes. Re-let for January to six men, at \$54 per fathom. The adit level north, on Sewell's lode, has been driven 1 fm. 1 ft. 3 in. The lode in this distance is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, with occasional stones of grey copper ore; this level is re-set to two men, to drive at \$72 per fm. The lode is large and kindly. The adit level south, on Sewell's lode, has been driven 4 fms. 0 ft. 4 in. The lode has been from 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, composed of calc. spar, muddle, and flookan; the level is suspended for the present, until a pozo in the back is far advanced as not to interfere with the proper working of the end. A rise and stope in the back of this level are let to six men for the month of January, at \$29 per fm.; the lode is large, and varies in yield from 1 1/2 to 1 ton of grey copper ore per fathom.—Hall's Lode: During the past month we stope in the bottom of the adit level 5 fms. 2 ft. 11 in., and obtained about 3 tons of copper ore, that will yield when dressed from 25 to 30 per cent.; this stope is re-set to four men, at \$29 per fm. The lode at present is from 15 to 18 in. wide, yielding about 3 1/2 ton of copper ore per fm. Campbell's Lode: We stope in the back of the adit level during the month 5 fms. 0 ft. 5 in. of ground, about 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode is from 25 to 30 in. wide, composed of calc. spar, muddle, and flookan; the level is re-set to two men, at \$22 per fm.; the lode is 15 in. wide, and will yield 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm.—Kent's Shaft: This is sunk perpendicularly 3 fms. 0 ft. 7 in. below the 10. In this distance we have passed through some floors of ground bearing iron

ROSEWARNE UNITED.—E. Carthew, Jan. 31: In the 90 east we are still rising against Jennings's shaft. In the 90 west the men are cutting down footway shaft. In the 68 west no alteration since last week. In the 46, east of Lane's shaft, the lode

worth for copper ore 10¢ per ton. The lode in the 39 east end is producing stones of ore. The lode in the 10 end is also yielding stones of ore, but not to value. The lode in the deep adit end is small and poor; this end is not yet out of the influence of the cross-course.

WHEAL HEARLE.—S. Tredinnick, Jan. 28: There is no change at the 90 for the week. The 80 west is improved, now worth 12s. per fm., driving at 2s. 1s. per fm. The stopes in this level are looking very well. The 70 west is poor. In the 60 east the lode is large, and producing tin. The additional six heads are working very well, and if the present prospects continue we shall require still more heads to stamp the stuff.

the present prospect, and continue we shall require still more heads to stamp the stuff.

WHEEL KITT (Leland).—W. Williams, Jan. 31: Gowan Lode: The lode is in Wickett's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 9¢ per fm. The lode in the 30 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 8¢ per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4¢ per fm. The lode in the 20 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is at present not of much value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 20, west of Wickett's shaft, is worth 4¢ per fm. The lode in Philip's shaft, sinking below the 30, is worth 8¢ per fm. The lode in the 30 end, east of Philip's shaft, is worth 4¢ per fm. The lode in the 30 end, west of Philip's shaft, is worth 2¢ per fm. There are nine pitches working on this lode at an average tribute of 9s. 6¢ in 1¢, at 50¢ per ton.—North Ruscoe Lode: Bollen's shaft sinking below the surface, by nine men.—Wheel Kitt, and Wheel Mary Lodes: The lode in the 100 end, east of Wickett's shaft, is worth 10¢ per fm. The winze sinking below the 150 is worth 5¢ per fm. The lode in the 150 end is worth 6¢ per fm. The lode in the 110 end is worth 6¢ per fm. The pitches are producing about the same quantity of tin as for some time past.

WHEEL LOUISA.—Jan. 30: We are pushing on the buildings with all speed, and trust to have the engine-house up in fourteen or sixteen days. The shaft is down 7 fms. and we have set it to nine men 5 fms. to sink, at 9¢. per fm. We think the lode will be in the shaft at 14 fms. from surface.

WHEAL MARY GREAT CONSOLS.—T. Richards, Jan. 28: There is no material change in the underground department. The severe weather having passed, the dressing of the ore is again in active operation. The machinery is in good order.

WHEAL NELSON.—J. Angove, Jan. 26: In the 44 cross-cut south we have cut branch 6 in. wide, composed of capels, spar, mundic, and spots of copper ore. We are still driving south, as we think we are not a great distance from a lode. In the north cross

cut, at the same level, the ground is much the same. The 44 end, east of engine-shaft lode 2 ft. wide, worth 9¢. per fm. for tin. We have holed the engine-shaft from the 2 to the 32 fm. level, and the men are now engaged in cutting down the rise so as to make the shaft its size, 12 ft. long 6 ft. wide. The rise in back of the 32, east of engine-shaft

lode 2 ft. wide, worth 7½ per fm. for tin; this rise when holed will enable us to increase the tin sampling to a very great extent. The rise in back of the 22, east of engine-shaft lode 2 ft. wide, worth 10¢ per fm. for tin and copper ore. The new caunter lode we are opening on 5 fms. below the 12 fm. level is still making rich branches of tin, worth

WHEEL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Jan. 26 : We have had a very wet week and the increase of water in the east shaft is now become too much to be drained by manual labour. We are making preparations for attaching the wire-rope to the flat-rods for the purpose of raising it. The hole in recent bottom of shaft is 9 ft. 6 in. in diameter.

purpose of pumping it. The lode in present bottom of said shaft is much the same in size and quality as reported last week. The ground in the adit end east, on No. 3 lode, continues easy, and the lode contains a branch 6 to 8 in. wide, of good quality tinstuff; the lode is still divided in two parts by a horse. Since we wrote last, in driving the north cross-cut we have intersected three branches; the northernmost branch is 4 to 5 in. wide

and of good quality tinstuff. As the underlie of these branches is but little, they will form a junction with the branch 18 in. wide, mentioned in last report, at 4 or 5 ft. below the sole of the adit level; these branches are what miners term droppers or feeders to main holes. In consequence of our being obliged to employ the carpenters in fixing the main stands for drawing at the engine-shaft we have not been able to complete the

policy-stands for drugging at the engine-shaft, we have not been able to complete the policy-stands, &c., for the rods to flat-rod shaft this week, as we hoped to have done. The weather has also been much against us, and we assure you that we have done our utmost to complete the erections completed. The engine and pumping-gear at the engine-shaft are working as well as we could desire, and the sinking of the shaft will now, no doubt, go on expeditiously.

WHEEL PROSPIDNICK.—R. Kendall, Jan. 26: Wilson's shaft is sunk 5 fms. 3 ft below adit; we have got under the slide, and the lode is looking better; I hope in a few days to be able to say something about the worth of it per fathom. Watson's shaft

WHEAT SICILY.—J. Symons, Jan. 26: The ground in the engine-shaft is changed for the better, but we have an increase of water.

— J. Vercoe, Jan. 30: The ground in the engine-shaft continues much the same as last reported, and the only alteration perceptible is that the killas appears to be of a somewhat lighter colour than heretofore. We hope to be down to the required depth by our next setting-day (Feb. 8), so as to commence driving towards the lode immediately after, and

the nature of the ground justifies us in adhering to our opinion which we have expressed on former occasions—the cutting of a good lode at that depth.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—J. Pope, Jan. 30: In the 70 west, on the caunter lode, the lode is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar, peach, and stones of ore. In the 60 west the lode

is 1 foot wide—unproductive. In the 60 west, on the south branch, the branch is small and unproductive. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since my last.

WHEAL TREFUSIS.—J. Tregoning, Jan. 31: In the 56, east of Nicholl's shaft, the lode is about 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar, spotted with copper ore, a kindly lode. The lode is the 49, east of Nicholl's shaft, being the same as the 56, east of Nicholl's shaft.

lode in the 42, east of Nichol's shaft, is just the same as last reported, worth 66 per cent. tin. In the cross-cut, driving south of the sump-shaft at this level, we have cut several branches in driving the last 8 ft.; all of them are producing a little tin, and the ground is still favourable for driving. In the 30, east of Nichol's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, flooan, and a little tin. The tribute pitches are just as usual.

Our next sale of tin will be about 3½ tons, which will be ready for market by the end of next week.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—R. Williams, J. Williams, Jan. 28: The water is now in the fork 43 ft. under the 103 fm. level, and the engine working very well at present. W.

hope to get the water out to the 113 in two or three days, and secure the plunger-lift which is fixed in that level, and has been working under water for the last three weeks. In the 103, east of Allen's shaft, on the engine lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, yielding good stones of tin, with a kindly appearance. The stopes in back and bottom of the same level, east of shaft, on Allen's branches, are yielding low price tinstuff. At the new engine

WHEEL TREVELYAN.—P. Floyd, H. Floyd, Jan. 31: At the engine-shaft the ground is still favourable for sinking. The lode in the 60, east and west, is as last reported. At King's shaft the lode in the 20 ft. level, driving west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, worth

127. per fm., driving at 34. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, is 3 ft. wide worth 104. per fm. The water has prevented us driving the 30 fm. level east and west of King's shaft.

WHEEL UNION.—T. Glanville, Jan. 30: In the 40 cross-cut south we have inter-

sected a lode 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, intermixed with copper and tin ores, but not enough to value.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Jan. 26: Very little has been done this week, the bottom levels having had the water in. We have taken out the 11½ and ret. down the 13 in. plungers, and the water is now being fished most fast. The

and put down the 13-in. plunger, and the water is now being forked much faster. The new shaft is down 7 fms., and we still find branches of gossan and spar, with spots of mundic and some copper.

YARNER.—J. Hampton, Jan. 29: I was underground yesterday. The 30 east, on the north lode, maintains its size, character, and value. The 30 east, on the south lode, is

north lake, including the lake, construction, and water. The 60 miles, on the south lake, is profitably productive, and although it is not to be compared to the north lake, yet there is ample reason to think it will lead to satisfactory results by further development. I am happy to state that, from prospects now presented, I confidently look forward to a dividend-paying mine.

THE SILVER-LEAD MINES OF NORTH DEVON.—No. I.
The lead Mines of Devonshire are more enriched with silver than those of any other part of the kingdom; and the most ancient in the county is the celebrated Combe Martin

Mine, in North Devon. The produce of silver-lead from the Combe Martin Mine is said to have been unusually great in the reigns of Edwards I. and II., and to have much enriched the treasury of those monarchs. In 1360, Edward III. took the Combe Martin Mine into his own hands; and the mine was wrought during the reigns of Richard II. Henry IV. Henry V. Edward IV. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Elizabeth enclosed an

Henry IV., Henry V., Edward IV., Henry VII., Henry VIII. Elizabeth oppressed and paralysed the industry of her subjects by the most impolitic and unjust monopolies; but the mines of the kingdom in general, which she considered well calculated to enlarge her resources, partook of the benefit which the fostering care of this economical and sagacious queen extended to whatever might contribute to the prosperity of her Government. The

Combe Martin Mine was re-opened in the reign of this sovereign, under the direction of Sir Bevis Bulmer, a skilful engineer, much esteemed by the queen and her ministers. Mr Bushell, a celebrated mineralogist, and pupil of Sir Francis Bacon, strongly recommended the working of the Combe Martin Mine to the Long Parliament in 1659. But it is probable that the civil wars, which harassed the western counties especially for a con-

is probable that the Civil War, which distressed the western colonies especially for a considerable time, greatly injured the working of the mine. Fuller, who wrote soon after the Restoration, observes that the mine at Combe Martin had not recovered its former credit. The mine does not appear to have been opened before the end of that century and then without success. After being closed for some time, the Combe Martin Mine

was again opened in 1790, and again in 1813, and continued to be wrought for four years during which 208 tons of silver-lead ore were shipped for Bristol. This company gave the mine up in August, 1817, and it remained idle until about 1830, when it was again re-opened, and silver-lead ore returned to the amount of nearly 70,000*l.* sterling. The mine was finally abandoned some twelve years since.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the far-famed Combe Martin Mine has been wrought with more or less success during a period of six centuries. The vast returns therefrom were the produce of one lode, whose characteristics are quite opposite to the lead lode of the South of Devon, and of the Trelawny lead district in Cornwall. The matrix of the Combe Martin lode is the Breconian and Tertiary. Mines in South Devon, on the other hand, are wrought in the Devonian and Permian.

the lead lodes at the Berraston and Tamar Mines, in South Devon, is chiefly can-
flour-spar, and the lead ore is disseminated throughout the lode in squats, or small lumps.
At the Trelawny Mine the lode is of a precisely similar character. At the Comb-
Martin Mine, however, the lode does not contain a particle of flour-spar, the matrix of
the lode being chiefly quartz and white iron; the ore also in this mine has made

enormous shoots. Sometimes the lode would carry a solid course of pure argentiferous galena, 6 feet wide, with masses of very rich ore on the footwall, locally termed fallers, ore producing several hundred ounces of silver to the ton. Old miners delight to recount the glittering appearance which these splendid courses of silver-lead presented when lit up with the miners' candles—very like a cluster of great telluric shops. The

when it up with the miners' candies—very like a cluster of great jewellers' shops. In the last company who worked the Combe Martin Mine returned ore to the amount of nearly 70,000*l.* sterling, the produce of one continuous shoot, or deposit, of silver-lead. This wonderfully productive lead lode is located in a channel of clay-slate (a blue kilias), surrounded by lime quarries. The mine is situated in a valley, and is 100 fathoms in depth.

I shall revert to this subject on a future occasion. G. C.

PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. BOWEN, TALARGOCH.—On Jan. 24 the friends of Capt. Bowen met in the Mellick schoolroom, which was taste-

fully decorated with mottoes, to present him with a testimonial, as a mark of their respect and esteem. The proceedings commenced by Mr. Hughes (Pendre) proposing, and Mr. Hensar (manager of the Prestatyn Chemical Works) seconding, that the Rev. Mr. Hughes take the chair, which was unanimously agreed to. The rev. gentleman remarked that he felt great pleasure in having to present the testimonial to Mr. Flower.

marked that he felt great pleasure in having to present the testimonial to Mr. Bowen and after addressing the meeting, and dwelling upon the necessity of endeavouring to become useful members of society, he presented to Mr. Bowen, in the name of the subscribers, Greenwell's "Mine Engineering," Henwood's "Lectures on Geology and Mining," Craig's "Dictionary," and a purse containing 50*l*. Mr. Bowen, in acknowledging the

compliment, said he could not find words to thank them as he wished for their kind feeling towards him, but he did so from the bottom of his heart. Mr. Gliffis, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Henson then addressed the meeting; the latter gentleman dwelling at great length upon the difficulty of managing a large number of workmen. A vote of thanks was given to the Rev. Mr. Henson for presiding, to which the rev. gentleman

replied, and the meeting terminated.

ANCIENT GEOLOGY.—No. II.

The origin of the fossilised strata composing the crust of this earth is obvious; these rocks were evidently slowly built up by the action of the ocean. There are the fishes petrified that tell of the changes that have taken place during the rearing up of this wonderful structure; and through ichthyology, the natural history of fishes, and osteology, together with the great advances made in the study of comparative anatomy, almost everything that is desired to be known, and almost every question that can be asked, as to the state and nature of things in those remote times, is satisfactorily explained. Such is not so distinctly the case in the clay-slates, the older measures forming the rocky layers of this planet's circumference, and the first that appear in stratified order. The still earlier rocks are granular or crystalline, and non-divisible into such silky planes, although in this older rock the granite also fractures into rough uneven planes, or lines of cleavage; but it is not like the slates—so divisible that it may be cleft into thin sheets for roofing houses, and for a number of useful and ornamental purposes. In fact, to whatever period we recede in the ancient history of the rocks, it is full of the same tale of interest; it still bears a direct influence on a stage of the world's age when it was to be perfected for human use. In the granite all marks of stratification or of life, if there ever were any, are obliterated; but most probably these rocks were crystallised, and do not owe their origin to the action of water—the oceanic wave; on the contrary, in the clay-slate at every step the progress of this action is discernible. The exact ages of things and changes may not be so clearly demonstrated in the clay-slates of the lower or Cambrian formation as in the upper strata—the Silurian, the sandstone, and carboniferous ages; but still the order of the changes is traceable from the laying down of the first film, or lamina, to the outburst of the trapezoid rocks, and the charging of the whole mass with metals. The granite, too, although apparently homogeneous, and mute with respect to changes in its history, is not without its records of change. Much of the granite now apparent on the earth's surface is not *in situ*. In most instances it has been removed by subterranean action—by powers either with which it was originally endowed, or by powers that accumulate by geological laws, with which we may be possibly never thoroughly acquainted; but their action is, and ever has been, to create silently quantities of metal for the use of man, and here the sceptic may observe something that all the plausibilities of sophistry cannot answer.

In those remote ages, when the world was crude and unformed, there was laid deep in the earth's foundation a power that was to supply all the generations of the earth with metals. The animals of the highest instinct—the dog, the horse, the elephant, have no part or parcel in this provision; this was entirely and exclusively meant for man. The gorgeous creation of vegetation is made for, and its enjoyments are shared by, most of the animal creation; but they were not to participate in "the vein that is made for silver, or the dust that contains the gold." It might answer some useful purpose to look into the formation of those great silver veins formed along the line of the Andes, as well as those ranges passing in a northern and southern direction through Europe, and to endeavour to ascertain what quantity of metal is in store for us—what has been originated for man thousands of years ago man will most probably exist to enjoy. Nothing is made in vain: these great masses of metal were given to exercise the ingenuity of man, to try his mind, to make him more familiar with the works of his Creator, to draw from him, perhaps, a silent aspiration of thanks in the presence of these great works, at the thought that hundreds of ages before the surface of this sphere was elaborated to receive him, the beneficent author of his existence had thought of him, had not only written all his members in His book, but had provided, as a father for a child, in the most exquisite form not only for his creature comforts, but for his ornaments, his intrinsic convenience, his scientific requirements, his locomotion, almost for his ubiquity. One cannot lend credulity to the thought that this beautiful world, this glorious gem of creation, when considered with reference to its external beauties—that this casque of miracles when considered with reference to its internal arrangements—is to be destroyed before the mission of its great occupant, man, is thoroughly fulfilled. Can it be supposed that the great stores of the metallic veins are deposited in vain? Can it be supposed that seed-time and harvest will fail as long as the earth teems with the abundance that the Almighty by his laws has accumulated for his great creature? for whom he has designed to design everything expressly for his exclusive requirements—from the laying of the granite foundations of the earth up to the present moment. Would it not be better to suppose that we cannot thoroughly comprehend the future, as predicted in the Great Book, than that we should doubt the positive assurance of the other great book, written and more clearly understood in the rocks?

LECTURES FOR WORKING MEN.—GEOLOGY AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

The first lecture of this course was given on Monday evening, by Mr. A. C. Ramsey, F.R.S. The subject was "Coral Reefs and Areas of Terrestrial Depression." The lecturer, after treating on the reefs of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, and those on the coast of Australia, remarked that little was known until very recently of the habits of the coral zoophyte, or the conditions favourable for the development of reefs. It was supposed for a considerable time that the animals laid their rocky structure from great depths of the ocean; but it appears from the investigations of Dr. Darwin that the zoophyte is limited in its range of depth, for under 25 to 30 fms. It ceases to exist. The thickness of coral reefs beyond this limit is, therefore, due to the elevation or depression of the seabottom. Reefs are divided into three kinds:—1. Barrier reefs.—2. Fringing reefs.—3. Atolls. These several varieties were lucidly explained with the assistance of diagrams. In treating of the depression of strata, the lecturer stated that the British Isles had been also subject to similar changes, referring to the Cambrian, Silurian, carboniferous, and pleocene epochs, in illustration of his remarks.

THE COMPETENCY OF DIRECTORS OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES TO APPOINT THEIR OWN MANAGERS.—A case of some interest was disposed of a few days since, in which Mr. Eales, the plaintiff, brought an action against the Cumberland Black-Lead Mining Company, to recover a certain sum which he alleged to be due to him for services rendered in his capacity as manager. The case was originally tried on the Western Circuit, before Baron Bramwell, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff. A rule was then obtained to set aside that verdict, upon the ground that it was against evidence. The question now was, whether the plaintiff (Eales), who was one of the original subscribers to the Memorandum of Association, and as such a director until the first general meeting of the company under the Limited Liability Act, could be appointed by his brother-directors manager of the company? He had been appointed at a salary of 300l. per annum, to recover a part of which the present action had been brought. The arguments were founded upon the construction of the statutes. The Court ruled that the directors were competent to make the contract, and appoint their co-director, Mr. Eales (the plaintiff) their manager. The rule was, therefore, discharged.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—A letter has just been addressed to the Postmaster-General, by Mr. Wieland, of Liverpool, informing him that the Emperor of the French has reduced the Paris district postage to one centime for a single letter, and suggesting that it would be very desirable for postage stamps at one penny per dozen to be introduced into this country, and printed matter conveyed at the rate of one-twelfth of a penny per half-ounce. At present, the cost of printing matter may be seen through the post for one penny, and we opine that it is undesirable to make a further reduction. The public generally do not desire the reduction, and no material advantage would be derived by any one, unless it were patent medicine vendors, distributors of advertising pamphlets, or those sending their catch-penny circulars and prospectuses to anyone whose name they can ascertain. Would it not be better to increase the pay of the poor underpaid post-office servants, before extending the advantages of cheap postage already possessed for the sole benefit of the individuals we have mentioned.

THE GREAT LIVERPOOL HOTEL.—The success which has attended the operations of the large hotel companies already formed has led to a project for adding another to the number, a company being now in course of formation for erecting an establishment upon a scale of great magnificence at Liverpool—a monster hotel, which is to vie with any in the Old World or the New. It is proposed to fix the nominal capital at 200,000l., in shares of 10l. each, the liability of the shareholders being limited to the amount of their subscriptions. The situation chosen is admirable, being about central to the Lime-street Station and St. George's Hall, the Tithebarn-street Station, the Public Library and Museum, and the Townhall and Exchange, and within an easy distance of the Custom House and landing stages. The freehold of the ground upon which the hotel is to be erected has been purchased, and several new features in connection with hotel keeping have been introduced, which cannot fail to increase the profits of the undertaking.

ENGINEER'S, ARCHITECT'S, AND CONTRACTOR'S POCKET-BOOK.—The necessity of possessing reliable data within easy reach is acknowledged by all, and, no doubt, the pocket-book form is the best in which it can be collected. The work now under consideration has been for some time known to the professions to whom it is addressed. Not the least valuable portion of the work is the memorandum-book of Mr. Telford; this alone containing a vast fund of information. In addition, however, to this we have a long series of miscellaneous articles of great value, including tables of specific gravity of gases; an epitome of mensuration, accompanied by copious tables; data relating to the construction of sewers, to cast-iron columns and girders, and to the strength of materials; Morin's experiments on ropes, &c. A very careful abstract of the results obtained from the researches of Mr. Fairbairn is also given, and some useful information upon hydrodynamics, the effects of heat, the power of Cornish engines, the weight of iron rods, the resistance of tubes to collapse, and some very desirable mathematical data. The obituary of eminent engineers and architects is continued, and embraces brief biographical sketches of Earl de Grey, Lieut.-Col. Leake, Jos. Miller, Sir Charles Barry, Charles May, Jesse Hartley, and Joseph Locke. The book is well printed, and in the hands of Messrs. Lockwood and Co., of Stationers' Hall-court, the present publishers, it will doubtless continue to receive the patronage which was extended to it whilst under the superintendence of Mr. Weale.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING.—Now ready, price 1s., the "Progress of Mining in 1860," by J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., being the 17th Annual Review. To be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street; or of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET.—LONDON, February 1, 1861.

COPPER. £ s. d.			SILVER. Per lb.		
Best selected....	105	10	0	10	0
Tough cake.....	102	10	0	0	0
Wire.....	102	10	0	0	0
File.....	102	10	0	0	0
Burra Burra.....	101	0	0	10	0
Coppos.....	95	10	0	10	0
Copper wire.....	0	11	0	11	0
ditto tubes.....	0	11	0	11	0
Sheeting & bolts.....	0	11	0	11	0
Bottoms.....	0	10	0	10	0
Old (Exchange).....	0	10	0	10	0
IRON. Per Ton.			FOREIGN STEEL. Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London.....	6	15	0	16	0
ditto, to arrive.....	6	5	0	16	0
Nail rods.....	7	0	0	16	0
Stafford, in London.....	7	12	0	16	0
Bars.....	8	0	0	16	0
Hoops.....	8	17	0	16	0
Sheet, single.....	9	0	0	16	0
Fig. No. 1, in Wales.....	2	0	0	16	0
Refined metal, ditto.....	4	0	0	16	0
Bars, common, ditto.....	6	10	0	16	0
Ditto, merchant, in Tees.....	6	15	0	16	0
Ditto, railway, in Wales.....	6	5	0	16	0
Ditto, Swed., in London.....	11	10	0	16	0
To arrive.....	0	0	0	16	0
Fig. No. 1, in Clyde.....	2	10	0	16	0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	2	17	0	16	0
Ditto, f.o.b. in Tees.....	2	8	0	16	0
Staffordshire Forge Pig.....	3	10	0	16	0
Welsh Forge Pig.....	0	0	0	16	0
LEAD. Per Ton.			SILVER. Per lb.		
English Pig.....	21	5	0	22	10
Ditto sheet.....	22	9	0	22	10
Ditto red lead.....	23	15	0	22	10
Ditto white.....	30	0	0	22	10
Ditto patent shot.....	24	10	0	22	10
Spanish.....	20	5	0	22	10

REMARKS.—The Metal Market is gradually recovering from its late flat, stale, and unprofitable condition; and although in some departments complaints are still heard, others exhibit a fair amount of activity. The accounts from India by the last mail are somewhat better than for some time past; and should the American difficulties be as rapidly and amicably adjusted as some, perhaps, rather sanguine politicians predict, an increased impetus will be given to the demand from the present temporary suspension of business. Already the conciliatory feeling of the Northern States has given sufficient confidence to some merchants to cause them to give out their orders; and as we know the force of example, doubtless others will soon follow.

COPPER.—English descriptions continue inactive, but no alteration has taken place in price. Stocks in second-hands are rapidly diminishing, and will, probably, soon be exhausted, which will, we hope, make a firmer feeling prevail. The standard has scarcely undergone any variation. There was a slight enquiry for foreign, at previous quotations. Burra Burra, 101l. to 102l.; Kapunda, 101l.; Chili, 89l. in Liverpool.

IRON.—Rails are now to be bought at 5l. 5s. at the works; a good demand exists for merchant bars for shipment; prices firm, at 6l. 6s. to 6l. 7s. 6d., f.o.b. in London. Staffordshire makers still much in want of orders. Swedish bars in good request at 11l. 10s. to 11l. 15s., Indian assortments. Scotch pigs have considerably improved, a large amount of business having been transacted during the week, at prices ruling from 49s. to 50s.; closing to-day at 49s. 9d. to 50s., m.n. Shipping brands also in good request.

LEAD.—English pig quiet, at former quotations; sheets dull. Spanish in moderate demand, at 20l. 10s.

SILVER.—This metal still commands the attention of speculators, and large sales continue to be made. Quotations, 18s. 10s. for parcels in warehouse in London; and 18s. 15s. to 18l. 17s. 6d. for spring shipment. The stock now in London is reduced upwards of 500 tons since the corresponding period last month—4701 tons being the present stock, against 5252 last month.

TIN.—English quiet and steady. Foreign Straits, mixed quality, reported to have been sold at 120l. Quotation 122l. for fair quality, and 123l. for fine. Banca, nominally 121l.

STEEL.—Very little demand at present for Swedish keg and faggot. The improved state of the Calcutta market will most probably induce shippers to operate largely. No sellers under 17l. 10s. for keg; 18l. 10s. faggot.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 31.—There is a slightly improved feeling in this market, owing to the more favourable commercial news from the United States and the prospect of greater ease in our money market. Specie remittances to America have almost ceased, and it is not improbable that some will come this way again very soon. The tone and attitude of the Southerners is considered less warlike, and strong hopes are entertained here that the political storm will terminate more speedily and peacefully than some foreboded. Iron is without change in price, and, on the whole, may be said to be steady. The orders coming in from various quarters (including a few from the States) will prevent any further fall for the present. In copper there is very little doing. The price is about 11d. for actual business, although 11½d. is still the "fixed" price. Tin-plates continue in slack demand, and prices have a downward tendency. Scotch pigs rather better; No. 1, g.m.b., quoted to-day 48s. 9d. to 49s., f.o.b., Glasgow, cash.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—From Mr. S. Griffiths' "Iron Trade Circular." Current prices of pig iron (corrected to Thursday evening):—Staffordshire cold blast, 4d. 5s.; Old Windmill End All Mine, Nos. 1 and 2, melters, made with Lord Ward's thick coal warm air, 4d.; Old Windmill End All Mine Forge Mine pig-iron, made with Lord Ward's thick coal, 3l. 12s. 6d.; best native hydrate pigs, 3l. 10s. to 4l.; first-class All Mine grey forge pigs, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.; good mine pigs, with a modicum of flue cinder, 2l. 12s. 6d. to 2l. 17s. 6d.; mine pigs, deteriorated by cinder, 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 12s. 6d.; Cleator Moor hematites, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s.; Barrow hematites, 3l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s.; Workington hematites, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 7s. 6d.; Kirkcaldy Hall hematites, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 6s. 3d.; grey forge cinder pig-iron, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s.; white forge cinder pigs, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 7s. 6d.; ordinary melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, 2l. 12s. 6d. to 2l. 17s. 6d.; superior makes of mine melting iron, 3l. 2s. 6d. to 3l. 15s., according to make and quality. The above prices are all delivered on to the wharves at the South Staffordshire manufactories. Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, 4l. 6s. delivered; northern hematites, from 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s., according to brand or quality.

The settlement of the fortnightly account in the MINING SHARE MARKET took place on Thursday, and was very heavy indeed in East Russell, Stray Park, and a few other shares. In fact, the business transacted for the past week or two in the market has partaken so much of the nature of gambling, and the reports circulated to suit "bulling" and "bearing" operations so unscrupulous, and at times so false, that a grievous injury has been done to the mining interest, and the general public stand aloof, and do not invest, except in good dividend mines, which are beyond the influence of market jobbers. Before long what are called market mines, or those most subject to the influence of mere dealers for "time bargains," will be entirely in the hands of the jobbers, and the result is not at all difficult to foresee. This speculating for "account," which we have so frequently denounced, is the root of the whole evil.

Since our last a fair demand has existed for investments, such as South Frances, Wheel Seton, Botallack, West Caradon, Wheel Buller, Pendene, Bottle Hill, and a few other mines, and a fair business also transacted in North Minera, West Bryn Gwio, Retallack, Wheel Unity, Wheel Harriet, Stray Park, East Wheel Russell, and a few others, but, on the whole, the market has been slack. South Frances have further advanced to 175, 185; the ends about Pascoe's shaft are very rich, especially the 70, east and west; and in the 124 end, in the old part of the mine, is worth full 70l. per fm. South Caradon, 300 to 305; at the meeting a dividend of 5l. per share was declared. Alfred Consols, 3 to 3½; Botallack, 200 to 210; Bryn Gwio, 34 to 36; Bryntail, 4 to 4½; Bottle Hill, 25s. to 27s. 6d. West Caradon, 77 to 79, ex div.; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit of 2424l. 6s. 4d. on the two months, and assets over liabilities of 7153l. 8s. 1d. A dividend of 2l. 10s. per share was declared, leaving 4593l. 8s. 1d. in hand. The mine has improved, and four ends were reported upon as of value, whereas there was only one end valued at the last meeting. At the next account, from sales already made, the dividend will be 2l. 10s. per

share, and an addition made to the balance in hand. Camborne Vein, 3½ to 3¾; Carn Brea, 95 to 97½.

Gonamena, 2½ to 3; at the meeting on the 29th ult. the accounts showed 379l. 6s. 5d. against the company. It is explained in the report that from the severe weather nothing could be done towards building the burning-house for tin for six weeks, and very little tin could be sold in consequence. In about a week the agents hope to get in course for burning, when the returns will increase, so as to wipe off the debit balance without making any call at the next meeting. About 130 tons of copper will be sold during the next two months. Clijah and Wentworth, 2½ to 2¾. Wheel Unity shares rose on Tuesday to 16s., buyers, and leave off 10s. to 15s.; a telegram was received on Tuesday to the effect that the lode was cut in the 65 west, against the cross-course, worth 1 ton of rich ore per fathom. It appears that the former company were afraid to extend the levels so far west as this, fearing they would let down water and drown the engine; the present company, however, have persevered and cut the lode, now valued at 10l. per fathom, and one or two of the levels will at once be extended towards it, and it is hoped reach the lode in a few weeks. Condurow, 90 to 95; Cook's Kitchen, 18 to 19. Great Retallack shares kept steady at 3½s. to 3¾s., and in good demand till Wednesday, the day which was supposed to be that fixed for the offers for the 500 tons of blende, when one offer was received of 2l. 5s. per ton for 100 tons only, and the "bears" set to work and reduced the price to 32s. 6d. On Thursday an offer of 2l. 2s. per ton was received for the whole 500 tons from the purchasers of the last parcel, who explained that but for its being badly dressed they would have offered a better price. In regard to the dressing of the ore, it is explained that it was dressed during the bad weather, when many mines could not dress at all. The shares quickly rose again to 39s., and leave off 39s. to 41s. It is expected nearly 1000 tons will be sampled in about a month. East Budnick, 10s. to 12s. 6d.; the mine will be in fork by Saturday. So far as seen in the 17 west there is a kindly lode for lead, and the backs will set on tribute at 8l. per ton for lead. Drake Walls, 16s. to 18s.; East Caradon, 11 to 11½; East Carn Brea, 7½ to 7¾. East Wheel Russell shares leave off 7½ to 7¾.

East Basset, 107½ to 112½, ex div.; at the meeting the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 2525l. 8s. 9d., and a dividend declared of 5l. per share, leaving 2339l. 2s. 3d. in hand. The stores in the aggregate are valued at 305l. per fm.; the 90 end, east of cross-cut, is worth 15l. per fm. East Grenville, 16s. to 18s.; Great Alfred, 19s. to 21s.; Great South Tolgus, 8 to 8½; Hawkmoor, 17s. 6d. to 20s.; Hingston Down, 2½ to 2¾; Lady Bertha, 28s. to 30s.; Lewis Mines, 1½ to 1¾, call paid; Marke Valley, 4½ to 4¾; Merilyn, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; Minera, 170 to 180. Wheel Crebor shares have advanced to 15s., 20s.; on Thursday a telegram was received at the office of the company, to the effect that the lode in the 48 east was worth 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; on Friday the agent's report confirmed this, and private information values it at 4 tons. per fm., and improving. This is the point to which we specially referred last week, and we have frequently called attention to the mine, owing to its fine situation, and the legitimate way in which the works have been carried on. The mine is surrounded by Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, East Russell, and Crowndale. In 1803, in cutting the tunnel of the Tavistock Canal, the lode was first discovered, and copper ore, to the value of 150,000l., obtained from it, and very large sums paid in dividends. The ore ground dipped away east, and the present company have steadily pursued one object, that of sinking Cock's shaft a considerable distance east, to get into the dip of the ore ground. This shaft is down to the 48, and in driving east the lode has become productive, and going into new and whole ground; there is a fair prospect, therefore, of the mine soon taking an important position; it is worked by water-power (sufficient for any depth), and at little cost, and hitherto has been selling at a low price, never having been reported upon for market operations. North Downs, 3½ to 4; North Frances, 2½ to 4½; North Robert, 22s. 6d. to 25s.; North Rosekear, 22½ to 25; North Treskerby, 29 to 30; Pendene, 5½ to 5¾; Providence Mines, 42 to 44; Rosewall Hill and Ransom United, 2½ to 2¾; Rosewarne United, 23 to 25; Sortridge Consols, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; South Condurow, 15s. to 17s. 6d.; St. Ives Consols, 42½ to 45. Stray Park shares have fluctuated, and leave off 38 to 40. Tamar Consols, 2½ to 2¾; Tincoft, 5½ to 6; Tolcarne, 2½ to 3½; Tolvadden, 3 to 3½; Treylon Consols, 13 to 15; Vale of Towry, 9s. to 10s.; West Basset, 18 to 20; West Seton, 350 to 360; Wheel Basset, 115 to 120; Wheel Buller, 130 to 135; Wheel Clifford, 195 to 205; Wheel Edward, 1½ to 2; Wheel Grenville, 2½ to 3; Wheel Harriet, 40s. to 45s.; Wheel Landcott, 3½ to 4½; Wheel Margaret, 54 to 56; Wheel Mary Ann, 19 to 20. Wheel Seton have advanced to 180, 185. Wheel Trelawny are flat at 16 to 17. Wheel Unity, 3½ to 4½; Wheel Wrey, 20s. to 21s.; South Bryn Gwio (till lately called Bryncoch), 30 to 32½. North Minera have been largely dealt in, and leave off 32s. 6d. to 35s. the 1l. paid-up shares, and 10s. to 12s. 6d. the new issue of 5s. paid; further improvements are reported. The 35 end east is worth 4 tons of lead per fm., and driving at 10l. In the cross-cut, south of the same level, ½ ton per fm. The sump under the 25 yard level, in advance of the 35 end east, is worth 6 tons per fathom. The plat in the 25 end is worth 2 tons per fm. In the west from 1½ to 2 tons per fm. West Bryn Gwio, 31 to 33; driving was commenced at the 40 yard level on Monday last in a fine promising lode. We understand Silas Evans has inspected this mine, and his report will be issued next week. North Basset are in demand, and advanced to 6, 6½; in the 82, west of Grace's shaft, the lode is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. Prosper United, 1½; the lode is improving in sinking, and showing every appearance of becoming a rich one. Wheel Kitty (Leland), 12½ to 13½; North Exmouth, 18s. to 20s.; Wheel Charlotte, 20s. to 22s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 1½ to 1¾; Holmbush, 2½ to 2¾; Silver Vein, 17s. 6d. to 20s.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been limited during the week. The following prices were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—East Wheel Russell, 7½, 7¾, 7½, 7¾, 7½, 7¾, 7½, 7¾; Great Wheel Vor, 14½; North Wheel Basset, 3½; Providence Mines, 43, 42, 44; West Caradon, 78½, 79½, 80; East Basset, 115, 113, 114; West Seton, 355, 350; Wheel Edward, 14; Alfred Consols, 2½; Sortridge Consols, 4.

In the Colonial and Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—Great Northern Copper of South Australia, 1½, 1¾; General, 22½; St. John del Rey, 29½, 29½, 29½, 29½, 30½, 30, 30½, 30½; United Mexican, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4, 3½, 3½, 3½, 3½; Mariquita, 4; Linars, 9½.

During the past few weeks the meetings of several of the Foreign and Colonial Mines have been held, most of which have been half-yearly ones, and, therefore, there has not been so great an amount of actual business transacted "outside." On a review of the different statements of accounts that have been presented, the merest casual observer must be struck by the large totals that are represented, and in several instances the amount of dividends realised; amongst these may be mentioned the Cobre Consolidated, General Mining Association, North British Australasian, and the Copiapo Mining Company; these alone have declared in dividends during the past month a sum of 51,531l. 4s. 4d. These shares are in demand on the market, Cobre being enquired for at 40, 42, ex div. of 2l. per share; General, 21, 22, ex div. of 15s. per share; Copiapo, 8, 10; North British, 1, ex div.; St. John del Rey shares have advanced to 30, 30½; Worthington shares quiet, being quoted 4, 1, but an almost total absence of business in them. United Mexican, 3½, 3¾; the accounts presented at the meeting, on Wednesday, were of a more satisfactory character, a profit having been realised for the half-year ending Sept. of 312,298. English and Canadian are not quoted, and, so far as known, there has been no business to refer to during the week; at the meeting recently held, Mr. Williams, the agent at the mines, attended and explained the past and future workings. From his statement it appears that there are several difficulties to contend with, and which require that there should be a working capital to fall back upon, to enable a proper development of the property, and it was resolved that the directors be authorised to effect a loan for that purpose. We understand that Mr. Williams will shortly leave this country to resume his position at the mines. Great Northern, 1½, 1¾, firm; Mariquita, 4; Linars, 9½, 10; Lusitanian, 2, 2½; Fortuna, 2½, 2¾.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday, the arrival of 109 fresh ships added to the depression in the market for house coals noticed last week, and prices gave way fully 6d. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration. Best house coals, 20s. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. 6d. per ton.—Wednesday, 90 arrivals. There was more enquiry for the best description of house coals, and a good sale was effected, at fully Monday's prices. In Hartley's and manufacturers' a steady business, at previous rates.—Friday, 42 arrivals. First-class house coal sold freely, at an advance of 3d. per ton on Wednesday's prices. Second-rate sorts, also Hartley's and manufacturers' coals, without alteration. Hetton Wallsend, 21s. 3d.; South Hetton Wallsend,

21s. 3d.; Harton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Wharfedale Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. 6d. per ton: 34 cargoes unsold—115 ships at sea.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4015 tons of ore were sold, realizing 22,055.10s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 130.8s.; average produce, 64; average price per ton, 5.10s.; quantity of fine copper, 253 tons 11 cwts. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Jan. 8.....	2602	130 15	7 1/2	25 19 0	235 17
" 10.....	2685	130 11	7 1/2	25 2 0	90 8
" 17.....	5198	133 13	5 1/2	5 1 0	86 2
" 24.....	2327	130 6	6 1/2	5 15 6	88 5
" 31.....	4015	130 8	6 1/2	5 10 0	86 17

Compared with the last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 13s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 7.18s., and in the price per ton of ore about 10s. 6d.

The tin standard is at present 120. for common, and from 121. to 123. for refined.

The following dividends have been declared during January:—

Mines.	Per share.	Amount.
Devon Great Consols	£7 0 0	£7,168 0 0
West Basset	0 10 0	3,000 0 0
East Basset	0 10 0	2,560 0 0
South Caradon	0 10 0	2,560 0 0
Wester Silver Lead	2 10 0	2,560 0 0
Tanner Silver Lead	2 10 0	1,320 0 0
Wendron Consols	1 0 0	1,924 0 0
West Fowey	0 3 0	960 0 0
South Tolgu	1 10 0	768 0 0
Cwm Erbin	0 15 0	650 0 0
Cwmystwith	0 10 0	640 0 0
Frank Mills	0 2 6	625 0 0
Wheal Butler	2 0 0	512 0 0
Craddock Moor	0 4 0	211 0 0
Coburn Copper Company	2 0 0	24,000 0 0
General Mining Association	0 15 0	18,750 0 0
North British Australasian	0 1 5	6,251 4 4
Copiapu Mining Company	0 5 0	2,500 0 0
Total		£75,969 9 4

At East Wheal Basset meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 4899.2s. 3d. The profit on the two months' working was 2325.8s. 9d. A dividend of 2560. (5s. per share) was declared, and 2339.2s. 3d. carried to credit of next account.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 2329.1. copper ore sold, 8574.19s.—10,905.19s.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, 2821.12s. 2d.; Oct., 1860, 6s. 10d.; leaving credit balance, 4464. The profit on the two months' working was 2617.1. A dividend and bonus, together 2560. (5s. per share) were declared, and 2386.1. carried to credit of next account. Capt. Peter Clymo reported that the mine remained good, and they had every prospect of its so continuing.

At West Caradon Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 1153.7s. 1d. A dividend and bonus, together 2560. (2s. 10s. per share) were declared, and 4593.8s. 1d. carried to credit of next account. Details in another column.

At Craddock Moor Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. J. C. Isaac in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1077.4s.; ore sold (deducting dues, 126.4s. 6d.), 1899.6s. 1d.—2975.10s. 1d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept. and Oct., 1622.7s. 8d.; November dividend, 263.15s. 1d.; leaving credit balance, 1059.7s. 8d. The profit on the two months' working was 245.18s. 8d. A dividend of 211. (1s. per share) was declared, and 848.7s. 8d. carried to credit of next account. Capt. H. and J. Taylor reported that the sales for the next two months will be about 250 tons of usual quality copper ore.

At Wheal Trelawny Mine meeting, on Monday (Mr. John Philp in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1058.16s.; ore sold, 4355.7s. 8d.—5414.7s. 8d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept., 1643.2s. 3d.; Oct., 1644.7s. 11d.; Nov., 1642.11s. 9d.; leaving credit balance, 484.8s. 9d. The consideration of the appointment of Capt. F. Pryor was postponed for a fortnight. Capt. Jackson, Bryant, and Grenfell reported that the stopes and pitches were not quite so productive as heretofore. They sold on Saturday 50 tons (computed) of crop lead ore, at 25.3s. 6d. per ton.

At Brynford Hall Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the three months' working of 9.17s. 11d., which added to balance from last account, after payment of October dividend, gives 519.11s. 10d. to carry forward. Capt. Thos. Pierce reported upon the various points of operations. He hopes for improvements in every point he refers to.

At Herward United Mines meeting (Mr. W. Page in the chair), the accounts showed a loss on the three months' working of 235.8s. 8d., which leaves 76.12s. 10d. from the balance last audit to carry forward to next account. Captain Pierce reported upon the position and prospects of the various points of operation.

At Rosewarne and Herland United Mines meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 633.0s. 11d.; mine cost, three months ending Nov., 594.3s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 144.8s. 9d.; dues, 19.12s. 5d.—1291.5s. 9d.—Calls received, 1024.1. tin sold, 76.18s.; silver ore sold, 27.6s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 14.1s. 1d. The appointment of Capt. E. Blewett, as agent, in place of Capt. S. Mitchell, resigned, was confirmed. The erection of a larger engine was deferred until the jobs be further developed; it being very desirable to see the intersection of the copper lode at the present depth.

At the Ashburton United Mines meeting, on Jan. 25, the accounts showed a debit balance of 47.11s. 6d. The estimated receipts and expenditure for the next two months' return for tin to be sold, 2950.1. against which they have the present balance, dues on tin, cost, and new boiler for pumping-engine: leaving to credit, 1186.18s. 6d. They have 142 hands employed on the mine.

At Gonaema Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 136.13s. 10d.; mine cost, merchants' bills, and sundries, Sept. and Oct., 1142.3s. 6d.; lode's dues, 58.4s. 6d.—1377.1s. 10d.—Tin and copper sold and carriage, 947.15s. 6d.; leaving debit balance, 379.6s. 5d. Capt. R. Pascoe and W. George, jun., report that they see no reason to alter their opinion, that the late discovery of tin, when in course of working, will place their accounts in a much better position. The severe weather has much hindered them. They will sample about 130 tons of copper for the present two months.

At Tolvaaden Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 483.4s. 5d.; engine and materials sold, 89.18s. 3d.; ore sold (deducting dues, 289.14s. 10d.), 4404.0s. 9d.—4773.7s. 4d.—Mine cost, six months ending October, 5570.1s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 1167.13s. 8d.; leaving credit balance, 239.8s. 8d. Capt. Gundry reported that the prospects of the mine throughout are better at present than for several months past, and they believe that at no distant period they will be in a position to increase the samplings.

At Scorpion Consols general meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. T. Painter, jun., in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 618.18s., after charging all liabilities up to end of Dec., 1860. A call of 10s. per share was made, for the further prosecution of the mine. Messrs. J. Hocking and Son were appointed the engineers. The prospects of the mine were considered to be very satisfactory, not only by the agents of the mine, but by the localities, who attended the meeting.

At Caradon Consols meeting, on Jan. 25, a call of 12s. per share was made. The agent stated in his report that he expected to cut the Menadue lode of West Caradon within a few fathoms further driving, and to find a productive lode.

At the Watermouth Silver-Lead Mine meeting (Mr. W. Sarl in the chair), Mr. Hitchens said that the company was working two promising lead lodes in the neighbourhood of the old Combe Martin Silver-Lead Mines. The capital of the company is 15,000.1. in 5s. shares. The board of directors comprises Messrs. Sarl, White, Williamson, and Ord. Mr. Hitchens congratulated the shareholders upon their prospects of success, and submitted some samples of silver-lead that he had taken from the mines during the preceding week.

At Wheal Mary Emma meeting, on Jan. 25, the accounts showed a debit balance of 69.11s. 11d. A call of 9d. per share was made. A copy of the monthly cost-sheet, also weekly report, is to be sent to Leeds, for the inspection of shareholders residing there, and 11s. per month allowed to the person who may be appointed to receive them: also a report to be obtained from a competent person residing near the mine, such person to be named by the Leeds shareholders. The thanks of the meeting were given to the committee for relinquishing their fees, and also to the secretary for reducing his salary 2.2s. per month.

At Bedford Consols Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed a credit balance of 30.10s. 8d. A call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. Messrs. J. Rowlands, G. Grinall, Joseph Procter, F. Howard, and Thomas Rosewarne, were appointed the committee for the ensuing three months.

At Plyn Wood Mine meeting, on Jan. 29, the accounts showed—Liabilities, 1929.1s. 8d.; against which they have—Arrears of call, 800.14s. 1d.; due on dishonoured bill, 162.10s.; leaving them against the mine, 965.17s. 7d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Messrs. Yarrow, Nelson, and Kennedy, were appointed the committee for the next three months, with power to add to their number.

At Polgar Mine meeting, yesterday (Mr. Alderman Carter in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 997.14s. 4d., including four months' cost, which was estimated at 650.1. A call of 5s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At Wheal Pollard meeting, on Thursday (Mr. John Hutton in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 90.5s. 11d., and a balance of liabilities over assets, 386.5s. 10d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Capt. W. A. Cook reported that he would suggest future operations be confined to the present points, which are likely to lead to good results.

At Berriow Consols meeting, on Jan. 9, the accounts showed a credit balance of 71.9s. 5d. The adjourned meeting will be held in London on Feb. 7.

At the Castleward United Mining Company meeting, on Jan. 7 (Major Nugent in the chair), the accounts showed a cash balance of 98.18s. 9d. In addition to this the company's assets (exclusive of mine and plant) were—Calls in arrears, 162.10s.; capital receivable upon shares, 6560.10s.—6728.1. Mr. Hopkins' report was read, and it was stated that his recommendations were being carried out. Viscount Bangor, Lord G. Hill, Sir J. Dombain, Major Nugent, D.L., and Messrs. S. Crampton, E. H. Casey, D.L., and W. F. Green were appointed directors for the ensuing year. Mr. A. de B. Bliss was appointed auditor. Thanks were voted to the Chairman and to Mr. Crampton, the hon. secretary.

At Praed Consols Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 360.15s. 2d.; mine cost, three months ending Dec., 321.5s. 9d.; bankers' interest and commission, 6.14s. 8d.; merchants' bills, 260.17s. 2d.—949.12s. 9d.—Calls received, 52.1. leaving debit balance, 437.12s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share (8s. 6d. cost and 1s. 6d. prospective) was made, and the pursuer was authorised to proceed in the Stannaries Court, at the end of 14 days, for all arrears. Capt. John Stevens reported that their engine, pitwork, and drawing apparatus continued to

work most satisfactorily. Mr. T. Field, jun., was appointed pursuer in the room of Mr. W. Danks, deceased. Capt. John Nancarrow had inspected the mine, and reported that there were fair chances of success in depth.

At South Caradon Wheal Hooper meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. M. Bullivant in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 701.18s. 3d. A call of 4s. per share was made. Capt. Cock recommended that "the same points be continued, believing this to be the best course that can be adopted for the proper development of the property, which I consider offers fair chances of success."

At Clifham and Wentworth Mine meeting, on Jan. 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 780.15s.; labour cost, Aug., Sept., Oct., and Nov., including tributors' sublet, 1330.9s. 8d.; merchants, 737.4s. 1d.—2848.8s. 9d.—By call, 732.1. tin ores sold, 807.7s. 6d.; copper ore, 355.5s. 10d.; leaving to debit, 947.15s. 6d. A call of 1.7s. per share was made. Capt. F. Pryor and C. G. Gasson reported on the mine:—We are not in that position which we expected at this time, in consequence principally of a great influx of water. We hope, however, at our next meeting to have completed several of the points reported on, when we may calculate to increase our returns."

At West Wheal Frances meeting, on Jan. 23, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 848.17s. 9d.; labour cost for Sept., Oct., and Nov., 589.2s. 9d.; merchants, 381.9s. 6d.—1810.10s.—By call, 1024.1. black tin sold, 70.14s. 6d.; leaving to debit, 715.15s. 6d. A call of 2.7s. per share was made. Capt. Chas. Thomas and Jas. Mayne reported on the mine; they are raising a little tin, much at the same rate as for the last three months, which will be increased when the rise over the 85 shall have drained the 70 fm. level.

At Wheal Sidney meeting, on Jan. 23, the accounts for Oct., Nov., and Dec. showed a debit balance of 481.16s. 7d. A call of 3s. per share was made. Some shares in arrears were forfeited, and the retiring committee re-elected.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, on Jan. 24, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 263.6s. 7d.; labour cost for Oct. and Nov., 537.7s. 11d.; merchants, 212.7s. 7d.—1013.2s. 1d.—By call, 307.4s.; copper ore, less dues, 323.7s. 2d.; Jack, 37.15s. 8d.; leaving to debit, 344.15s. 3d. A call of 7s. per share was made. A committee, to consist of the agents, together with Mr. T. Nicholl and Mr. J. D. Vivian, were requested to wait on Mr. H. Williams, to solicit suspension of the dues during pleasure.

At the Llancorch-y-Baid Mining Company first general meeting, on Thursday, Mr. W. Whiting (the Chairman) described the progress which had been made at the mine, and stated that its prospects were considered very good, both in London and on the spot; and that it was proposed either to allot a portion of the unissued shares to the present holders pro rata, or to make a call upon those already allotted; and it was resolved that the offer of additional shares should first be made to the shareholders. The report and accounts were adopted, and the retiring director and auditor re-elected. It was resolved that an additional piece of land offered to the company should be taken on the favourable terms proposed; and, after the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre half-yearly meeting, on Monday (Mr. G. Hibbert in the chair), the usual dividend of 2.7s. per share was declared, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable expenditure had been incurred in obtaining additional machinery, and also in securing the services, and establishing at the mines, of an increased amount of new labour. The prospects at the mine were of an encouraging character, and both the quality and the quantity of the returns had increased. Details in another column.

The General Mining Association of Nova Scotia have declared a dividend for the past half-year of 15s. per share, free of income tax.

At Marquette and New Granada Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. A. Routh in the chair), it was stated, upon an approximate estimate, that there had been a total profit, for the six months ending Sept., of about 3000.1. Details elsewhere.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Morris in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 5047.1s. 1d. The report of the directors referred with satisfaction to the increased quantity and yield of the returns, and from the fact that the celebrated La Luz vein had been intersected, it was argued that the company would soon be brought into a very satisfactory position. Notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, which had considerably increased the cost of provisions, and all materials necessary for the prosecution of mining operations, for the half-year ending September a profit of £12,295 was realised. Details in another column.

At the English and Canadian Mine meeting, on Jan. 25 (Mr. A. Morrison in the chair), the offer of a shareholder to advance to the company 8000.1. upon loan, with such modification as the directors find expedient, was accepted. Details appear in another column.

At the Dun Mountain Mine meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Deputy Corney in the chair), it was unanimously agreed that the directors should issue the remaining capital at such prices and in such manner as they may deem desirable. Details elsewhere.

At the Scottish Australian Mining Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. H. Dickson in the chair), it was stated by the Chairman that the operations at the Good Hope Copper Mine had proved the ore at and near the surface to exceed in richness any expectation that had been formed of it, the lode yielding about 4 tons of ore per fm., and reckoned to be worth from 40. to 50. per ton. Although the lode in descending was not at first found to contain productive, the ground being very much disordered, after much variation it was ultimately found to go down straighter, and to maintain its size and character well, and promising to continue to do so and to improve. He explained the position of the company as regards its coal properties, stating that the directors proposed to establish a colliery upon a fine coal field of 2560 acres, in which two seams had been proved to exist, one of 6 feet in thickness having been found at the depth of 103 ft., and another of 8 ft. 9 in. in thickness at the depth of 215 feet. He also stated that the board had recently had under their consideration the offer of an auriferous veinstone, of a character very similar to that now so profitably worked by the St. John del Rey Company. That fact, combined with the reasonable character of the offer, had induced the board to enter into a conditional contract for working it, to become an absolute one if the superintendent in the colony, after thorough investigation, should decide to adopt it. It was computed that 3000.1. of capital would be more than sufficient both to produce immediately profitable returns, and to explore and develop the mine, with a view to more extensive workings. The report and accounts having been adopted, the retiring directors were re-elected, when a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Jessop in the chair), the shareholders unanimously approved of the proceedings of the directors with reference to the pending litigation between the company and the trustees of the Commercial Bank. The shareholders were appointed to confer with the board upon the subject, and to report to an adjourned meeting. Details in another column.

The New Brunswick Railway and Land Company meeting, convened for Thursday, was postponed for a week.

LEADS, JAN. 31.—Greater activity has been manifested in Mining Shares, good progressive mines being more in favour, and in some cases shares are eagerly sought after, but cannot easily be obtained. Craven Moor, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Hebdon Moor, 1.1. to 1.1.4; Merryfield, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; Niddersdale, par; Wensleydale, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Yorkshire, 15s. to 17s.; Brea Consols, 12s. to 14s.

THE YORKSHIRE MINING COMPANY.—The works of this mine are progressing favourably. The cross-cut driving in the foot of the level to drain part of the mine where there was found is nearly extended far enough, and is expected to be completed in a few weeks. They are at present producing good metal from the upper workings.—JOHN GLEDHILL and Co.

CORNISH PUMPING-ENGINES.—Capt. Lean gives the number of pumping-engines reported for Dec. as 24. They have consumed 1589 tons of coal, and lifted 16.1 million tons of water 10 fms. high. The average duty of the whole is, therefore, 54,000 lbs. lifted 1 ft. high by the consumption of 112 lbs. of coal. At Dolcoath they stop stem times, and the lift has been idle. At Carn Brea a pair of rolls are worked to crush the samples, and the boilers are exposed.

THE SALTPETRE TRADE.—Mr. G. H. Ogston, the chemical annalist, with reference to the manufacture of artificial saltpetre, says:—"In the first place, as to its cost of production. Taking commercial muriate of potash at 23s. (its present value) to contain 20 per cent. of impurity, which is nearly the truth, and cubic nitre at 13s. 6d., as of 5 per cent. refraction, the following result will be obtained:—112 lbs. of crude muriate of potash, 23s. 10s. 6d. cubic nitre (5 per cent. 12s. 8d.; yielding 119.4 lbs. of fine saltpetre for 35s. 8d.—equal to 35s. 8d. per cwt. This is on the supposition that 23s. is paid on the gross weight of the muriate of potash, and the subjoined similar calculation takes it for granted that the refraction and impurities are allowed for in the cost:—112 lbs. of muriate of potash at 23s., less 20 per cent., 18s. 6d.; 105 lbs. of cubic nitre, at 13s. 6d., less 5 per cent., 12s.; yielding 119.4 lbs. of saltpetre for 30s. 6d.—equal to 28s. 6d. per cwt. This is for the bare cost of materials; but if we add in each case 10 per cent. for the cost of manufacture and loss, in the first case, the product will be 36s. 8d., and in the last 31s. 4d. per cwt. These calculations would have to be made in consideration of the common salt which would be obtained in the process, the amount, supposing it to be sold at the agricultural value of 10s. per ton, being about 3d. for the quantities stated."

PEROXIDATION OF MANGANESE.—The revivification of deoxidised manganese has for some time occupied the attention of inventive individuals, and a large number of schemes have been brought forward for accomplishing the wished-for object; but although many of them have possessed the recommendation of plausibility and theoretical accuracy, it has usually been found in practice that *le feu ne va pas à la chandelle*. This well-known fact, however, has not prevented further efforts being made in the same direction, the most recent being that of Messrs. Christopher Binks and John Macquenn, for oxidising solutions of salts of manganese, by passing through them atmospheric air, oxygen gas, carbonic acid gas, &c., a high temperature being maintained. The process appears to be somewhat complicated, and liable to much uncertainty of result, whilst the expense of the process is by no means unimportant. In treating the residual liquor of chlorine makers, consisting chiefly of an aqueous solution of hydro-chlorate of manganese, for the purpose of recovering oxide of manganese, it is the practice in some cases first to precipitate the manganese as a protoxide, and then to further oxidise it by exposing it to the atmosphere. This exposure, and consequent oxidation, has hitherto been effected by so agitating the moistened protoxide as to present fresh portions of it from time to time, ordinary atmospheric temperature being the rule, and so high a temperature as 212° Fah. the exception. The process is supposed to be equally valuable for recovering manganese as oxide, and for peroxidising lower oxides. There can be no doubt that if these objects could be attained with certainty and economy, a desideratum would be supplied; but it has yet to be proved that the results stated to be attainable can be hoped for except in the laboratory, where expense is an item which is never taken into consideration.

MANUFACTURE OF WIRE-ROPE.—Messrs. Grantham, Simcock, and Magnus provisionally specified an invention, by the employment of which the wires used in the manufacture of telegraph cable can be twisted, or the cable made without employing reels or bobbins, hitherto considered necessary to carry each wire, and is especially applicable to the heavier description of cables. All the wires, together with the core, are to be twisted within a short distance of the register, or lay plate, in straight line. To accomplish this a long rope-walk is necessary; in this is placed a long shaft, or tube, containing the wire to be twisted; this shaft is formed in long lengths, having supports about every 15 feet. It is also made open on one side throughout its entire length to receive the wires, which, being put in, are kept there by short pieces of iron or wood let into the opening, or groove, at proper intervals. The

draw-off is applied in the ordinary manner, and fresh wires are very easily supplied. A table, or bench, is formed alongside the shaft, upon which the wires to be next used are laid, so that as soon as those in the shaft are worked off the machine is stopped, and the small filling pieces are taken out, and the new wires are laid in by a number of men, the table being so formed that the wires when pushed off fall into the groove. For the welding process a portable furnace, consisting of one or more blow-pipes, made upon the principle described in Griffin's "Chemical Recreations," is used.

THE BOHEMIAN COAL MINING COMPANY, whose date of registry is Nov. 5, 1855, have just gained the Clement seam in the engine-shaft. They have this week two distinct offers to take the colliery off their hands, and work it on tribute. The first is to pay the company an annual dividend of 5 per cent., clear of all charges, and the surplus which will accrue to be divided into four parts:—One part to be applied to the reduction of the mortgage debt; another part for the formation of a tram-road, to connect the works with the Dresden and Vienna Railway and the navigable River Moldau; the third part of the surplus to be distributed as bonus among the shareholders; and the remaining portion to belong to the lessee of the colliery. This is quite equal to a dividend of 15 per cent. after 2 1/2 years' working; and when the colliery is brought into connection with the railway and river this dividend can be doubled. The second proposal is to deliver the coal at the bank at a price which will leave to the company 3s. per ton profit. The second plan does not provide for expense of management, bad debts, ground rent, or taxes; both may, therefore, be considered nearly equivalent.

BRITANNIA COLLIERY AT MARIA-SCHEN, IN BOHEMIA.—The first turf of the Victoria engine-shaft was cut on Monday last, in presence of many of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. The shaft is planted 193 fms. from the Dresden, Vienna, and Toplitz Railway, and by it is distant from the Port of Aussig seven English miles. The coal lies at a depth of 80 fms., and varies in thickness from 50 to 80 ft. It adjoins the Saxonia, worked by a Leipzig company; the Bohemia, worked by the Dessau Banking Company; and another worked by a French company. These will be, when opened, the largest works in Bohemia, and are all in the hands of foreigners. The proprietors of the Britannia have purchased a 60-horse Cornish pumping-engine, and a 30-horse winding-engine. They have contracted to have these up and the shaft to the coal in six months. It is a peculiarity of the district that there is no water until the coal is won.

MINING IN MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS IN DRESSING ORES.—We have just been informed that Mr. Robert Davies, resident captain at the Dyfnwryn Mines (and late of the Great Talargoch Mines, Flintshire), has discovered and applied a new principle in this department. Captain Davies has constructed a drum, with semicircular blades, rotating horizontally, and working upon the propelling principle; he adds oblique sieves to size the stuff. As to the dressing of slime, he proposes to apply a syphon, which will bring out of the trough, to be placed in connection with the before-mentioned machine, the water and stuff of lighter gravity.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.—Now ready, price 6d., a Second Edition of the NEW MINE INSPECTION ACT; to which is appended the ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF MINES, which came into operation on Jan. 1.—To be had from the Mining Journal office, or through any bookseller in town or country.

LEAD ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
South Gairas	23	£16 2 0	R. C. & W. Wright.
ditto	10	6 18 6	Trefry's Trustees.
Sold on the 28th January.			
Cefn Brynno	25	13 14 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Goginan	55	18 14 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	15	18 4 0	ditto
ditto	15	18 4 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Cwm Erbin	60	16 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Vale of Fowey	12	13 14 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
ditto	15	13 12 0	ditto
ditto	18	13 9 0	ditto
ditto	10	10 6 0	ditto
Sold on the 29th January.			
Minera (near Wrexham)	200	13 17 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLENDE.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera (near Wrexham)	20	£3 17 6	R. C. & W. Wright.

BLACK TIN.

Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Gt. Work Cons. 11 0 0	0	£ 8 7 6	£ 895 2 6—Melland House.
Sold on the 26th January.			
Drake Walls 3 10 0	0	79 2 6	—Harvey & Co.
ditto	3 10 0	79 2 6	—Calenick & Co.
ditto	9 0 0	75 10 0	—Blasco & Co.
Sold on the 30th January.			
Gt. Wh. Busy 12 8 0	14	£ 838 13	—Harvey & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled Jan. 16, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, Jan. 31.

COMPARED WITH 1870 AND 1871, AND ALSO IN 1870, 1871, AND 1872, AND 1873, AND 1874, AND 1875, AND 1876, AND 1877, AND 1878, AND 1879, AND 1880, AND 1881, AND 1882, AND 1883, AND 1884, AND 1885, AND 1886, AND 1887, AND 1888, AND 1889, AND 1890, AND 1891, AND 1892, AND 1893, AND 1894, AND 1895, AND 1896, AND 1897, AND 1898, AND 1899, AND 1900, AND 1901, AND 1902, AND 1903, AND 1904, AND 1905, AND 1906, AND 1907, AND 1908, AND 1909, AND 1910, AND 1911, AND 1912, AND 1913, AND 1914, AND 1915, AND 1916, AND 1917, AND 1918, AND 1919, AND 1920, AND 1921, AND 1922, AND 1923, AND 1924, AND 1925, AND 1926, AND 1927, AND 1928, AND 1929, AND 1930, AND 1931, AND 1932, AND 1933, AND 1934, AND 1935, AND 1936, AND 1937, AND 1938, AND 1939, AND 1940, AND 1941, AND 1942, AND 1943, AND 1944, AND 1945, AND 1946, AND 1947, AND 1948, AND 1949, AND 1950, AND 1951, AND 1952, AND 1953, AND 1954, AND 1955, AND 1956, AND 1957, AND 1958, AND 1959, AND 1960, AND 1961, AND 1962, AND 1963, AND 1964, AND 1965, AND 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Notices to Correspondents.

•• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

ANTHON CONSOLS MINE.—Can the purchaser, Mr. Huthnance, or any of your readers, inform a shareholder when the affairs of the mine are to be wound-up? Two years have elapsed since the sale of materials; and from information the longer it is kept open the better for the purchaser. When may we expect a settlement?—A SHAREHOLDER.

CONORRE MINE.—I gave no opinion in my last hereon, and "W. W. M." must not infer any therefrom.—Jas. Hollow: *Leland*, Jan. 30.

CONORRE MINE.—I beg to thank "W. W. M." for his advice to me, in last week's Journal, but would wish to remind him that he does not answer the questions I took the liberty of putting to him, which were:—Of what nature and value were the discoveries in Conorre Mine since about Nov. 1 last; or did they warrant the rise in the price of shares from 30s. to nearly 60s. since that date; and does he now consider the mine worth nearly 150,000? I have paid great attention to the correspondence on this subject from the beginning, and must say that "W. W. M.'s" reply to Mr. Vivian does not satisfy me. The management of the mine was never impeached, nor the honour or respectability of the directors, who will, I trust, furnish the shareholders with a copy of the accounts previous to the next meeting, and state that they not hold unallotted 10,000 shares, and mention their intention concerning them. And if it be deemed prudent to declare a dividend at the next meeting, I hope it will be made quite clear as to whether it came from capital or profit.—W. J. P.: *Dublin*, Jan. 31.

CONORRE MINE COMPANY.—We cannot insert the letter of "Irishman." If he believes his statements correct, he should not hesitate to append his name to them.

PHENIX MINE.—In reply to Mr. Watson's letter, it is not my intention to enter into any controversy with that gentleman, nor to correct the errors in that letter; and for the present shall be content to retain the opinion that it is quite competent for a private company to carry on a mining speculation, without being bound to reply to requisitions for information from parties not interested.—EDW. LEEDS: *Manchester*.

The correspondent who writes from Plymouth respecting some share transactions should forward the particulars to the Chairman of the Mining Exchange.

ALGER'S ELLIPTICAL BLAST-FURNACE.—Some time since you reported that a limited company had been formed for developing Mr. Alger's invention for improved blast-furnaces. Can any of your correspondents inform me what progress has been made, or whether the furnaces are in operation, and can be inspected at any works in this country?—R. Q.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—WHEAL AMERY.—NORTH EXMOUTH.—Now that it is found necessary that legal proceedings should be instituted against shareholders in the former undertaking, I think it would be as well if those who had the direction of the affairs at the time the name was altered would publicly furnish such particulars as would set at rest the rumours at present afloat respecting it. I would ask more particularly for a statement of any arrangement that existed between Wheal Addams and Wheal Amery, it being feared by some that the means of the former were used to develop the latter. If this be the fact, the managers have much to answer for; while if the contrary prove the case, I think a public statement, properly authenticated, would prevent proceedings that are threatened.—A FORMER SHAREHOLDER.

ANNUAL REVIEW.—"G. P. F." (Kingsbridge) can obtain a copy of Mr. Watson's Review, either from the author direct, or from our office, price 1s.

"A Reader" (Ashburton).—The matter being in the hands of the legal advisers of the parties, it would be improper to insert an *ex parte* statement—especially under an anonymous signature.

ON COAL, AND SOME OF ITS PRODUCTS, by Mr. Geo. Bower, shall appear next week.

ZINC IN IRELAND.—Can any of your readers inform me whether the substance found at the mine of the General Mining Company for Ireland is capable of being manufactured into zinc, with advantage to the proprietors? I enclose analysis of Prof. Agjohu, which I shall feel much indebted to you if you will publish.—INQUIRER.

"South Hill, Blackrock."—To even the naked eye this substance was obviously composed of two distinct things—a loose pulverulent oxide of iron, and intermixed with this numerous tufts of minute prismatic crystals. As these could not be completely separated by mechanical means, the analysis of the mixture was effected, and the constituents present in 100 parts of it were found to be the following:—Dried at 212°, it gave off 5.23 per cent. of water. The dried residue gave:—Water, 8.80; silica, 21.30; oxide of zinc, 54.00; peroxide of iron, with trace of manganese, 15.30; sulphuretted lead, 0.60=100.00. From the gelatinisation of the silica in the course of the analysis it was clearly in combination with the oxide of zinc; and the proportions of these principles is precisely that which corresponds with the electric calamine of mineralogists. The substance, therefore, which I have analysed is a mechanical mixture of about 75 per cent. of electric calamine, and 25 of the hydrated peroxide of iron. The amount of galena was very small; and though several careful experiments were made to detect the presence of silver not a trace could be found. I may here observe that some lumps of the material sent were compact, of a dark colour, and contained both manganese and lead; the latter in very appreciable quantity. Some silver may be associated with this, but I have not as yet been able to conclude the experiments, which I have undertaken for the purpose of being enabled to speak positively of the

presence or absence of this latter metal. In the meantime it may be very important to know that this earth contains about 75 per cent. of calamine, which is capable of yielding about 43 parts of metallic zinc.—JAMES APPOINT.

LADY BERTHA.—Another meeting has been held and no dividend declared, although promised twelve months since. From the present deplorable financial position, and the expenditure required to sink a new shaft, building the account-house, so long contemplated, and other cost, there is no prospect for some considerable time of this promising mine paying the shareholders; many of whom were induced to purchase shares at about 5s., under the belief and statements, as set forth by the author of a Circular, that the shares would rise to 15s. This, unfortunately, has not been realised, although the reserves of ore were valued at 10,000l. With such glowing statements, what is the result? Shares scarcely saleable at 2s. The shareholders would act wisely to appoint an independent agent to examine the mine, more particularly the working cost. With such a productive lode as Lady Bertha is reported to have, and the mine worked by water-power, if this property cannot be worked to advantage the sooner it is stopped the better.—A SHAREHOLDER.

SUBSCRIBERS IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the *Mining Journal* by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns of the United States. Mr. Tribner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents there.

•• With the Journal of last week was published the TITLE-PAGE AND INDEX to our THIRTIETH VOLUME. Subscribers requiring missing numbers, to make their sets perfect, should apply for them early.

We have a few volumes on hand, strongly bound, which can be had on application at the office, price 17. 11s. 6d.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 2, 1861.

Circumstances are almost daily occurring amongst the various commercial communities of the country which afford additional proofs of the fallacy of attempting to regulate the price of any commodity by a standard other than that of supply and demand; and hence it is that the opinion becomes daily more widely extended that combinations amongst sellers are ultimately more prejudicial to those combining than to those against whom they in the first instance act. Some few years since the opinion was prevalent that the copper smelters were, by combined action, succeeding in buying the raw material—the copper ore—at an unjustifiably low price, and selling the manufactured article—the metallic copper—at an unjustifiably high price; and the consequence has been that a large number of new firms have come into the market as purchasers of copper ore, and brought about changes of vast importance to, and tending much to the interest of, the miner, who is now, as a rule, obtaining a fairer price for his ore, considering the market price of tough cake copper, than he did, unless in exceptional cases, at any previous period. A similar combination has now for some time existed in the coal trade, the consequence being that the price of coal has been maintained at a high rate, even during periods of depression. We are glad, however, to find that the members of the Northern Coal Trade Association are gradually becoming less unanimous, so that we may hope that the re-establishment of unfettered competition will have the effect of reducing the price of that mineral, upon which the success, not only of our mineral and metallurgical industries, but of every branch of industry in the country, so much depends.

From the price at present being paid to the miner for copper ore, it may be assumed that with a perfectly free market the coalowner will be amply remunerated for his output, since coal is an article for which there is always a demand, and for which it is seldom necessary to accept prices which do not leave a fair margin for profit.

It appears that upon the recent break up of the frost, through which large profits had found their way into the pockets of the coaldealers, to the evident prejudice of the members of every branch of trade and commerce, the factors attempted to combine to maintain the price for a still longer period at 22s. per ton for house qualities, but this unjustifiable design was frustrated by the refusal of the co-operation of a Wear house coal firm, of which Mr. HUGH TAYLOR, M.P., is the principal partner. In consequence of this very honourable course Mr. TAYLOR's conduct has been stigmatised as paltry, unbusiness-like, and ungentlemanly; and some rival "Coalowner," writing to the *Newcastle Chronicle*, after arguing that this is not a private matter, and that Mr. TAYLOR's firm has not the right to sell at the best price which the state of the market appeared to them to warrant them to expect, remarks, "The coalowners as a body are the most numerous and influential of any in this district; we have a Coal Trade Association, and a highly respected gentleman as its Chairman. It is well known that the London firm in question are the Chairman's agents, and I beg to ask that gentleman if he approves of their conduct; or, if any, what expression has emanated from the Coal Trade Committee to the offending parties? Believing nothing has been said or done, I would wish my brother coalowners to ponder over the case as it stands, and consider if it be worth spending their time in holding any more meetings at Neville Hall." The suggestion of a "Coalowner," that the desirability of attending further meetings at Neville Hall should be considered is, no doubt, important; but, before such a measure is determined upon, it might be well that each coalowner should consider how far the underselling complained of was justifiable, and what are the advantages resulting from the connection with the Trade Association.

The recent Free Trade measure has naturally attracted attention to the mineral industries of France; we may, therefore, refer to some interesting details bearing upon the question. Previous to 1825 the copper ore smelted in France was chiefly of indigenous origin, and the average quantity of mineral converted did not exceed 1100 tons per annum, a quantity which was not exceeded in the succeeding 10 years. In consequence mainly of the favourable representations made by M. LE PLAY, Marseilles was chosen, about 1847, as the place for introducing the Welsh system of copper smelting, with which the French founders had become acquainted through the metallurgical researches and the remarkable work of their celebrated professor of the Ecole des Mines. The argument of M. LE PLAY was, that the littoral of the mouths of the Rhone, and particularly the shores of the marine inlet of Caronte, afforded special advantages for the establishment of works similar to those at Swansea—first, because it was adjacent to a coal field (Alais), and admitted of the immediate contact of the fuel with minerals to be brought from the Mediterranean basin and other localities by sea; second, that the district, consisting of departments traversed by the Rhone and other rivers flowing to the Mediterranean, was one in which the largest consumption of copper took place in France; and third, that the lower price of labour would about compensate for the difference between the price of fuel as obtainable in France and in England, while the absence of any heavy entrance dues on foreign minerals such as then existed in England, would permit of the smelting operations being performed under nearly parallel conditions of cost and profit as those obtained at Swansea. The Marseilles smelting scheme has, however, proved commercially a failure. Under the provisions of the most recent decree in connection with the commercial treaty, for vessels laden with different kinds of ore the foreign flag is placed on the same footing as the French—that is to say, the ore enters free; and for copper, zinc, and other metals the extra duty for foreign vessels is reduced to a simple scale duty of 25 centimes per 100 kilos, or what is about equivalent, 2s. per ton. Should the coal fields of the South be more economically exploited—or, rather, should the coalmasters deliver their small coal at a more reasonable price—under the new provisions it is possible that the smelting-works on the coast of France may look up again; but, with the present high price of fuel, their case is hopeless, especially as there are other causes which will help to influence, in a commercial point of view, their non-success.

The quantity of lead obtained at present from native ores in France is about 3000 tons per annum. The principal use to which lead is applied in France is as an element of decorative or ornamental construction; it is fashioned into statues, architectural ornaments, and particularly objects for the external decoration of ecclesiastical structures. For open crest, crocket, and ridge ornament, and the general architectural accessories of ornament for buildings in the mediæval style, the French have reproduced the fact, early shown to exist, of the adaptability of this metal for artistic treatment in construction, well worthy of being appreciated by our own architects, especially considering that the price of metal in England is so much less.

The quantity of zinc consumed in France has greatly increased within the last ten years, and is employed in many instances for the same purposes as lead is used in England. Thus it is largely used for the covering of roofs, and appears to answer the end required, inasmuch as it is being

so applied in almost all the houses now in course of erection in Paris and the large towns. Its durability has always been questioned by English builders, but probably the difference of climate and the less abundance of the gaseous products of coal fires in the metropolis, added to the fact of its being rolled much thicker, may account for the superior estimation in which it is held for external application in France and elsewhere on the Continent. Zinc tiles and zinc nails for slating, instead of copper nails, are also to be found among the uses to which this metal is applied in construction in France. The extent to which ornamental zinc work is manufactured has no parallel in England. Stamped zinc appears in a multitude of ornamental forms, from a column to a fancy flower-pot. The great activity of the zinc trade is, perhaps, mainly to be attributed to the enterprise of the Vieille Montagne Company, which has almost a monopoly of the trade, and carries on works in Belgium, Prussia, and France. This company, to which Europe is chiefly indebted for the reduction in the price of this useful metal, as well as for its increased and increasing application to a great variety of purposes, produces of sheet zinc alone upwards of 25,000 tons per annum, and of zinc-white (oxide of zinc) for paint nearly 6000 tons, giving direct employment to 7000 workpeople. The mines are situated upon part of the Belgian, Prussian, and neutral territories, between the towns of Aix-la-Chapelle and Verviers. The Abbé DENEY first established the smelting-works, which passed into the hands of the Mosseman family in 1813, and in 1838 came to the present company.

Of tin, the French derive their supply from England and Holland. France being the largest importer of any nation. The manufactures in metals, excepting those in bronze, have experienced little increase as regards the quantities exported between 1852 and 1858, while some have actually diminished in that time, as will be seen by the following comparison in figures, the movements both ways having been regular:—

	1852.	1858.
Manufactures in lead	Tons 1032	Tons 929
Manufactures in copper	1804	2437
Manufactures in tin	138	84
Manufactures in zinc	259	399

On the other hand, the increase of the importation of unwrought metals has been constantly going forward, which can only prove that the employment of manufactures in the useful metals is daily becoming more general in the country.

Antimony, which in the last century was extensively mined in England, but is now no longer, still continues in France to be of commercial importance among the native mineral produce: 46 mines are at work, and the average annual yield is of sulphide of antimony, 6325 tons; metallic, 708 tons; and glass of antimony, 3½ tons. The chief employment of the metal is in the manufacture of the alloys used for type metal, stereotype and music plates, shot-making, emery-wheels, and grinding-tools for lapidaries, and machinery bearings, in which last-named application it is found that antimonial alloys of tin, lead, and copper were much better than gun-metal, not being so much heated by friction, and requiring less lubricant. An alloy of this description has lately been applied with great anti-friction success to the bearings of the screw-shafts of some of the French Government screw-steamers. BARNET'S anti-friction metal is composed of fifty parts of tin, five of antimony, and one of copper.

Nickel is not at present mined in France, but the discovery of the arseniate, associated with zinc blende, in Isère, and of antimonio-sulphide near Grenoble, has been announced. Bismuth is another metal which is not raised in France. Both are imported and largely used, the chief source of supply being Saxony. The quicksilver imported into France arrives in the wrought-iron bottles which are manufactured in England, and in which it is imported and re-exported by ourselves. According to Dumas, the following are the mines supplying the trade, and their respective yields:—

Almaden, Spain	lbs. avoirdupois 2,700,000 to 3,450,000
Idria, Carniola, Austria	648,000 to 1,080,000
Hungary and Transylvania	75,000 to 97,200
Deux Points, Rhenish Bavaria	43,000 to 54,000
Palatinato	19,450 to 21,600
Guancavelica, Peru	324,000

Owing to the stoppage of the New Almaden Mines, at San José, about 60 miles from San Francisco, which produced 30,000 iron flasks of 76½ lbs. each annually, and which were closed by the instance of the United States Government in October, 1858, the price of quicksilver has considerably increased throughout the world.

THE UNACCOUNTABLE HETTON COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

(Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.)

We have here, then, evidence of terrific violence, extending from the flue 1600 yards north, 1400 yards east, 700 yards south, and, so far as stated, very little to the west, with evidence (Mr. Langley's) of its greatest disruptive violence being exerted "a considerable distance from the flue" a few hundred yards" north. The effect of gunpowder, as alluded to by a witness, exploded in a gun is not at all applicable in this case: the circumstances are totally dissimilar. The charge in the gun is in the state of a solid; it is exploded under compression, and can only expand in one direction, except in the case of the bursting of the barrel. In the flue the explosive matter was already in the gaseous state, and quite at liberty to expand, being literally as free as air; the effect produced being similar to the bursting of a gun barrel, exceedingly little effect being produced at the exit, or muzzle end, of the flue. The contents of the eastward section of the flue is given at 3000 cubic feet. An ordinary wide bord, 15 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and only 50 ft. in length, filled with the most explosive mixture of air and light carburetted hydrogen, and then exploded, being of the same cubical contents, might be expected to produce similar effects to the explosion of this flue. Or, if we take a narrow bord, at 25 feet sectional area, the length required is only 120 feet, or 40 yards, to contain the necessary quantity of explosive compound. In the face of this narrow bord the explosive force would be resisted by the solid coal instead of the thin metal damper, and the sides of the bord would also be solid coal instead of the 10-inch brickwork that separated the flue from the parallel travelling-ways, as already described.

Is it possible that the explosion of the gaseous contents of a narrow bord in the Hutton seam, 4 ft. high, a little more than 6 ft. in breadth, and only 40 yards, or a pillar, in length, could spread such destructive evidences of violence over the extent of a semi-circular area the radius of which was two-thirds of a mile, sweeping away doors, stoppings, crossings, shaft brattice, brick arches, and folding up the iron tubs like pasteboard band-boxes, and setting fire to stables 400 to 500 yards apart? If this flue theory is correct, and even more so if it is not, how immensely important is the proper ventilation of coal mines, seeing the extent of damage that can be assumed to a rise from comparatively so small an accumulation of fire-damp?

Can there be any other possible way suggested in which this explosion could have originated? It would seem the explosion could not have arisen at any of the furnaces. The man working the east furnace was saved, the west furnaceman was not, but it appears, so far as I can see, no evidence exists of explosive violence having emanated from it. The face workings of the colliery showing a broad margin around them unaffected by the explosion, goes to prove that it did not originate in any of them. It would seem impossible for the in-going currents of air (the only parts where naked lights were being used at the time) to have become wholly in an explosive state, from the quantity of air in circulation, and other circumstances. Although, in passing, I may remark that it appears to me not near so impossible as was made to appear at the inquest. I find it there stated that 16,000 cubic feet of explosive gas would be required to render explosive the in-going current of air: this is erroneous. We find the viewer stating that the total quantity of air entering the downcast shaft was 180,000 cubic feet per minute. Before reaching the Hutton seam this would be reduced by the currents passing out of the shaft into the High and Low Main seams to probably not more than 100,000 cubic feet per minute. From the Low Main seam this quantity would pass down the two divisions of the downcast shaft, probably not more than 50,000 cubic feet per minute to each, thus requiring only 5000 cubic feet of gas to issue out of the Low Main seam to render one of those divisions highly explosive. This reasoning is proved correct by the statement made by the viewer, that 46,000 cubic feet per minute was the really measured current usually passing along the north wagon-way into the workings. Even this reduced quantity of 5000 cubic feet of gas cannot be supposed by any possibility to have come out of the in-take of the Low Main seam into the descending current in the shaft. It is scarcely possible by any means that the current passing along the north wagon-way, where the four men were making refuge stalls, at 600 to 800 yards distance from the downcast shaft, could be all rendered explosive, although the quantity of air in circulation was only half probably of the 46,000 cubic feet, as there seems another principal branch into the workings called the east bank, to pass off near the shaft in an eastward direction.

Notwithstanding the current on the main roley-way could not be all explosive, is it not very possible that the explosion may have originated from the naked oil-lamps of these men, working from 600 to 800 yards north from the downcast shaft?

There seems to have been some very extensive temporary changes made in the direction of the air currents, caused by the necessary repairs in the upcast shaft during the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday preceding the explosion. From the various statements in the evidence, it would appear that the workings extend to the north 2600 yards. The east bank passes off near the shaft to a distance of about 1000 yards eastward. There are two communications from the Hutton pit workings to those of the Epplen Pit, which are usually closed, but through which, when opened, the air presses very strongly towards Epplen. One of these communications seems to be near the foot of the east bank; the other, the regulator, being considerably further to the north, its situation being north-east from the Hutton shaft, while the other is east. On opening the first of these, the east one, a stopping seems to have been required in the east bank, near some place called Hogg's cross-cut, to prevent too much of the air passing down the east bank, and so on to Epplen, thereby leaving an insufficiency for the north workings. When this stopping was placed, and the separation doors and the regulator were opened, the ordinary quantity and direction of the air currents in that district would be lessened, altered, or reversed; some one, some the other, some all three. There must have been an extensive area of waste, &c., probably 1000 yards square, affected by these changes—much of it with the ventilation exceedingly reduced, if not absolutely suspended.

If this state of things existed during the three days occupied in repairing the upcast shaft, in what condition would this district be rendered by the accumulation of explosive gas? There is certainly no evidence reported as being given at the inquest in regard to it; indeed, there is scarcely any evidence, if any whatever, given of the state of the workings or wastes of the east minor pit, neither the fore-overman, back-overman, or any other person, ever having been examined as to the state of this very large and, under the circumstances, most important portion of the colliery ventilation. If by reason of suspended or altered ventilation gas did accumulate in it, it would naturally, on the usual ventilation being restored, rise upwards in a direction towards the north roley-way, the inclination of the seam being in that direction. A considerable quantity of gas might thus in all probability, accumulate behind the stoppings on the east side of the north roley-way; and, if so, is it at all an improbable supposition that it might be fired by the four men making refuge stalls with naked oil lamps? Is it not quite as probable as that the explosion should have originated in the flue? We certainly have here a combination of probable circumstances and results.

We first have the alteration, and after three days the restoration of the ventilation to its usual course—the natural consequence of the changes being, if any gas were generated in this area, that it should first accumulate, and then subside into the spaces unventilated behind the stoppings on the east and left side of the north roley-way—at the moment of the explosion we have naked lights on this roley-way used by men making refuge stalls, probably in some of the openings leading eastward, possibly removing some of the stoppings themselves. These men being working at 600 to 800 yards from the shaft, would be nearly in the position stated by Mr. Langley to be most seriously affected by "disruptive violence." The position itself being central, as regards the extent of the effects of the explosion, the effects being found to extend 1000 yards north, 1300 yards south, and 1400 yards east of this point—we have the men themselves blown to pieces and burnt. This point is within 250 yards of the north stables, which were set on fire by the explosion. It is 50 or 100 yards nearer the flue than it is the shaft, where the main brattice has suffered such extensive destruction, and it is near 1000 yards nearer the flue than some of the air-crossings blown out are to the flue. The area behind the stoppings was, no doubt, sufficient to generate and contain any necessary amount of explosive gas; and an explosion occurring at this point is sufficient to account for every effect and appearance of the direction and force of the explosion in all parts of the mine, not excepting the flue itself. I leave it to the judgment of practical men to say whether the probabilities, under all the circumstances of the case, are in favour of the explosion originating at the flue or the point indicated. My excuse for trespassing on the attention of your readers, if any is required, must be given in the language of Mr. Dickinson at the inquest—"I consider this to be an explosion of a peculiar nature: it is the only one I have ever investigated without coming to a satisfactory conclusion;" and also that of Mr. Wood, who said "He was of opinion that there was something connected with this explosion that was not yet understood."

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JAN. 31.—The Iron Trade of this district continues very much depressed. Here and there a few orders are given out, but they are of small amount, and whilst a few works are fairly employed, in by far the greater number there is a decided want of orders, and the men have only partial employment.

The Coal Trade continues tolerably active, but the change of weather must shortly diminish the demand for domestic consumption. The Hardware Trades of this district continue dull, and partial work is very general in every part of the locality.

The annual meeting of the Wolverhampton Railway Rolling Stock Company was held on Tuesday, Mr. J. Perkins in the chair. The report showed that the profits during the half year ended Dec. 31 amounted to 4344. 19s. 10d. After deducting dividends of 8 per cent. on the ordinary and 6 per cent. on the preference shares, left a balance of 3344. 4s. 7d. to be carried to the reserve fund, which would then amount to 37332. 19s. 6d., reckoning the value of the preference shares bought by this fund as 15500. This left an amount of 7334. 19s. 6d. in excess of the 30000, which had been fixed as the limit of the reserve fund, such sum, or any part of it which the proprietors might decide upon, remained to be divided by way of bonus. During the half-year 254 additional wagons had been purchased, making the total number now held 1836. The report was approved and adopted, with this addition, which was made at the suggestion of Mr. H. H. Fowler—"That the statement of accounts to be circulated with the report show the gross revenue of the company, and the application of such revenue; and that such statement of accounts include a separate account of the depreciation fund and a separate account of reserve fund, and that the accounts written off the various wagon accounts, for depreciation, be shown in the depreciation fund account." It was also resolved—"That a bonus of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares be declared, and made payable not later than Feb. 4, and that any balance remaining to the credit of the reserve fund, in excess of 30000, be carried to the depreciation fund." The affairs of the company appear to be in a most satisfactory position, and this is just the time to ask for an account which should show more explicitly the precise state of its affairs, when there is no reason to fear that a full statement will tend to depreciate the value of its shares. The experience of every day teaches the lesson that greater explicitness of statement is the true safeguard against those failures of public companies which are so often occurring.

It was determined some time ago to lease the South Staffordshire line to the London and North-Western Company. It was at that time thought necessary, in order to render the lease secure, to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the agreement, but an application for that purpose proved abortive, the committee refusing to recommend the Legislature to sanction the proposed lease. It is, however, thought that sufficient security can be afforded to the company to amount to an undoubted guarantee without obtaining parliamentary sanction. The London and North-Western Company is only able, without the sanction of Parliament, to pledge the receipts from the traffic on the South Staffordshire line for the performance of the considerations of the lease; but it is thought that this guarantee may be increased to the extent of including the total amount received for the conveyance of any goods or passengers passing over the line to be leased for the whole distance travelled, including any other part of the line of the lessees which may be traversed. If this is clearly within the power of a company to grant, the lease may undoubtedly be made to afford a sufficient guarantee for the dividend to be secured to the South Staffordshire shareholders, which is 4 per cent. per annum in perpetuity after the termination of the present lease to Mr. McClean, under which 4½ per cent. is now paid.

Several colliery accidents have recently occurred, most of which illustrate the recklessness which those whose safety is immediately involved exhibit in the neglect of precautions most intimately connected with their safety. In the case of the bursting of a Colliery, Ronghills, near this town, the evidence adduced at the inquest went to prove that the boiler was inadequately supplied with water at the time, and that a part of the plates was red hot. The men engaged in working the boiler said that the ordinary pressure at which it was worked was 16 lbs., but Mr. Baker, the Government Inspector, deposed that a few days previous to the accident he found that the steam-gauge marked 27 lbs., and a witness said that within a week it was at 30 lbs. But for a boiler composed of ½-inch plates this ought to have been a safe pressure. On examining it, however, it was discovered by Mr. Baker, and by Mr. E. T. Wright, an engineer of considerable reputation in this locality, that the boiler had been very badly made in the first instance. The rivet holes in the plates did not correspond, and, in consequence, in order to get the rivets through, great force had to be used, which Mr. Wright, with good reason, believed had caused cracks extending along the line of the rivet holes, and from them into the boiler-plates, at the time the boiler was made. These would naturally increase as the boiler was exposed to pressure; and when it was examined after the explosion it was found that an old seam rent extended for 2 feet transversely without interruption. Under these circumstances, Mr. Wright was of opinion that the boiler would burst at a pressure short of 40 lbs. to the square inch, and he remarked that in his opinion a very considerable proportion of the boilers in the district would burst if an addition of 50 per cent. were made to the pressure to which they were ordinarily subjected. This is a most startling statement, and after hearing it, and remembering the class of men who attend to these boilers, it ceases to be at all strange why such accidents frequently occur.

At Dawley, in Shropshire, an explosion took place in a colliery known as the Grange Pit. The doggy, William Evans, went to examine a part of the pit which had become dangerous from the presence of explosive gas. He was followed by three miners with naked candles, and in defiance of the wise precaution which he was ostensibly carrying out of examining the pit with a lamp with a view of ascertaining its state before making

candles were taken into the workings, he called to the other men to follow on; an explosion occurred, he was killed on the spot, and two other men have since died. A few days ago Francis Lockett was killed in a pit at the Apedale Colliery, in North Staffordshire. Lockett was getting a quantity of timber from a place called the "Pit," having finished his work, the men drew out the timber as usual, and put their tools together. Lockett, however, missed his pick, and this cost him his life, since, on his going back for it, several tons of stone fell, crushing him beneath its ponderous weight. He was got out of the pit in about a quarter of an hour, but life was quite extinct.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

JAN. 30.—Though the Iron Trade must be reported dull, there are circumstances transpiring which will have the effect of adding a tone of firmness to it which has not been experienced for the past four or five months. The stoppage of commercial transactions in the Northern States of America continues to produce gloomy anticipations for the future. The demand for iron for home consumption has slightly improved, and on the Continent, with the exception of America, advances are more satisfactory. No political phase seems to affect the general demand for rails and railway iron-work for Canada and Australia. With the increase which must take place in the consumption of iron, arising from its further introduction into our navy together with the natural augmentation of our commerce, there are good grounds for anticipating a better trade.

It would be difficult to describe a better position than the Coal Trade now enjoys. There is no colliery, whatever may be its capabilities for production, but is fully employed, whilst numbers are unable to meet the demands made upon them. The enquiry has not abated anything since the termination of the frost, in consequence of the stocks of consumers having been worked down to the lowest possible ebb. There are several collieries on strike in Yorkshire, the latest discontents being those in the Methley (Leeds) district, who are not satisfied with the advance of 7½ per cent. accorded them by their masters. The remarks which were made a fortnight ago respecting the favouritism shown to some of the South Yorkshire collieries have created attention in the right quarter. The following facts will partly explain the cause of the scarcity of mineral wagons at the present time:—The Great Northern Railway Company have recently engaged to supply the Imperial Gas Company in London with 12,000 tons of gas coal from the North, in the short space of 31 days; and to enable them to do this they have withdrawn from the general traffic of the line upwards 450 Great Northern wagons. The effect of this arrangement has been unprecedented embarrassment of the traffic and wagon accommodation, and the Great Northern Railway Company have thereby sacrificed their regular customers for a company who would not, but for the frost, have passed a single ton of coal over the Great Northern line. It is generally known that a journey to the North occupies more time for a truck than a journey to Barnsley; this fact has also tended to increase the difficulty, and not only so, but the shareholders will in all probability realise a similar traffic result as they are reported to have done for the last week in Dec.—Traffic, week ending Dec. 30, 1860, 19,680; corresponding week of last year, 21,528.—Deficit in 1860, 1848.

On Friday, an explosion of fire-damp took place at the North Gawber Colliery, near Barnsley, the property of Mr. B. Thorpe, by which three men have been seriously burnt from head to foot, and they now lie in a precarious state, Charles Smith, one of the men, not being expected to recover.

We are compelled to notice with regret evident signs of discontent amongst a great number of colliers in South Yorkshire, which appear calculated to result in a general strike. A number of men employed at the different works have given notice to their employers that unless an advance be made in the rate of wages they will discontinue work. The proceeding has the sanction of the Miners' Union, and there can be no doubt but that all the colliers will adopt a similar course. The colliers employed by Messrs. Hargreaves at Charwell, and the range of wages of 4d. to 6d. per day. A meeting of delegates from the men, together with the Messrs. Hargreaves afterwards took place, when the masters agreed to give the advance of 4d. but not 6d. A meeting of the colliers will be held, to ascertain if they will accept the advance, and return to work.

Messrs. Barnes, colormasters, of Derbyshire, have just cut into a deep bed of coal at their new colliery.

There is nothing worthy of report in the lead mining interest of Derbyshire this week. The weather has been favourable to mining, and there appears to be great interest taken in the development of the mineral resources of the county, especially now that the new railway works are progressing so rapidly.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JAN. 31.—The Iron Trade continues quiet, and previous remarks upon it are still applicable, while coal remains upon the same satisfactory footing. The returns for the week ending Friday show that from Cardiff nearly 22,000 tons of coal were exported foreign, the largest cargoes being 588 tons, by Lletty Shenkin, to Genoa; 564 tons, by J. Ware, to Lussino; 1008 tons, by Shepherd and Evans, to Lissa; 500 tons and 600 tons, by Insole and Son, to Havannah; 696 tons, by Cory Brothers, to Alicante; 634 tons, and 538 tons, by Malta, by D. Davies; 490 tons, 581 tons, and 617 tons, for Barcelona, by Fage, Olsen, and Co.; 560 tons for Genoa, by Kay, Cornish, and Co.; 511 tons, for Barcelona, by Harcourt and Co.; 550 tons, for Bordeaux, by H. Worms. The iron exports were—For Bilbao, by the Aberdare Company, 176 tons of bars, 3 tons of bars, 4 tons of chains; for Palermo, by T. Caffry, 177 tons of bars; for Leghorn, by W. Crawshaw, 625 tons of bars; for Genoa, by Guest and Co., 152 tons of bars and bundle; and by Kay, Cornish, and Co., 76 tons of bars; for Nantes, by Jenkins, Smart, and Co., 79 tons of bars. From Newport, in the same period, there were exported 1465 tons of iron, and 3547 tons of coal; coarsely, 13,130 tons of coal. From Swansea, the coal exports for the week exceeded 4000 tons, with about 800 tons of iron. Among the foreign arrivals were—For H. Bath and Son, 126 tons of copper ore, from Alveria; 168 tons silver ore, 228 tons copper ore, and 108 tons copper regulus, from Caldera; and 450 tons copper ore, from Carrilho. For Richardson and Co., 630 tons of copper, from Cuba. For Charles Lambert, 230 tons regulus, and 360 tons copper ore, from Coquimbó. For Vivian and Son, 69 packages of old yellow metal, from Jersey. For Coburn Mining Company, 600 tons of copper ore, from Cuba.

Yesterday week an accident of a rather unusual nature happened at the Llyn Celyn Pit, in the Rhondda Valley, by which a collier, named James Jones, lost his life, and a horse also was killed. The accident was caused by a cart being sent down the pit, and a short distance from the top his legs were slipped off. John went down for the purpose of securing the horse, which, however, became restive, and ultimately fell over. In his descent the animal got into contact with the ascending balance carriage. The carriage was broken, and both carriages fell to the bottom, to which Jones was standing going no less than 300 ft. He was not only dashed to pieces, but the whole length of chain descended upon him.—At Tredegar a boy, named Ebenezer West, has met with a fearful death. While engaged in picking scraps of iron out of the pit in which the axes of the rolls work, he fell on his belly, and was drawn legs first through the rolls, which, however, were stopped as soon as possible, and the body was completely flattened. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was returned.—A similar verdict had been recorded at Llantrisant with regard to the death of Mr. Wainwright, foreman at Pont-y-pit, belonging to Messrs. Worthington and Evans, and who was precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, in consequence of the breaking of one of the guides and the giving way of the machinery.

The Merthyr stipendiary magistrate appears determined to enforce upon colliers and others the observance of the pit rules, and his decisions cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. He has also issued a proclamation, in breach of the regulations. A man, named Evan Evans, was convicted of having lighted a lucifer-match in the works contrary to the special rule providing that no one, whose safety-lamps are used, shall be allowed to have in his possession candle, match, or other such material. He was sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment. Mr. Fowler remarking that it was a source of grief to him to commit a steady, hard-working man to prison; but from the fact of similar cases constantly recurring, it was, although painful, his imperative duty to make an example of every one that did so, in order to show them that, if they would not be careless of their own lives, the law would not allow them to place in jeopardy the lives and property of others.

The inquest with reference to the explosion in the Black Vein Pit, Risca, was, after an adjournment from the previous Wednesday, resumed before Mr. W. H. Brewer, on Monday last. The Government Inspector for the District, Mr. Brough, and Mr. Evans, of the Glamorgan West district, were in attendance. The witnesses again present for the company, and Mr. Owen representing the friends of the deceased. At the opening of the Court, John Thomas, whose evidence had been tested by a visit to and examination of his and West's stall by Mr. Brough, was again called. He repeated his former statement, and Mr. Brough expressed his opinion that both the witness and West had spoken the truth; and he agreed that there might have been three or four yards of gas in witness's stall, which could not possibly have got into West's; and that had the wind-way been bottle-tight the wind could not have got round to the stall. As to a spare canvas door in the first heading, he never saw one until his recent descent into the pit. If there had been one, he asked, why did not the fireman shut it immediately after the explosion, to turn the air into its proper course, and so have saved many lives from choke-damp? Mr. Llewellyn said that was a scientific question, and he should be the evidence of Mr. Palmer show the opinion of the witness to be quite erroneous. John Bray, fireman, was recalled by Mr. Llewellyn, and deposed that he visited John Thomas's stall between six and seven o'clock on the day of the explosion, Thomas being somewhere there about; he also examined it the previous day, when Thomas was there. Found no gas upon either occasion, neither did Thomas make any complaint. It was Thomas's place to put brattice up if wanted, but none was required. In answer to Mr. Brough, witness said he saw a little gas the same week as the explosion, but not three or four yards. He went in as far as the fall, but did not go over.—Mr. Brough: Then how could you know gas was not there?—Witness: I know there was no gas in the stall. Did not leave a safety-mark, that being the duty of the night fireman, Derrick. Could testify on oath that he found the air passing through West's stall, and no gas with it, though the lamp showed a little brown cap, which, however, was generally to be seen after clearing up. By Mr. Owen: John Thomas's stall was the first place I visited that morning. He was not then working before the wind. The air was going through his stall, in and over the fall. Though I never went over it, I examined both sides. There was, before the explosion, a canvas door in the first east level between the other two. All were then blown down, although the former was hanging at the side; he put more doors up in half an hour. Griffith Abraham was the next witness. He worked in the Black Vein up to within seven weeks of the explosion, being employed now in another of the company's pits. He worked in the second east, drawing back a heading. Had seen gas and reported it to the fireman, by whom he was shifted further back to the air. The fireman never said him to work in gas, or found fault with him for complaining. His reason for leaving the Black Vein for the Sun Vein was to assist his father. Before and subsequent to the explosion, John Thomas told him that behind where he was working was full of gas. Witness said, "How could you work there if the place was full of gas?" Thomas answered, "It was behind me." Witness had never heard Thomas speak favourably of his stall. Was present at the conversation spoken to by James Thomas, but was confident John Thomas never said there was no more gas in the stall than on his hand or the table. William Moore, collier, deposed that he now worked in the Rock Vein. He previously worked in the Black Vein,

in the level windroad from the east. On the morning of the explosion he went in as usual, but came out again before it happened, because he could not get home. He saw the usual all-right chalk mark, which it was Derrick's duty to make, and he tried for a few days to find a little gas eight months ago. Saw English not long before the explosion. He alighted to nothing as being wrong. All the way along from his place to the bottom of the pit he saw nothing unusual or indicative of danger as he was going out. To Mr. Owen: I came through a wind-way; there was no gas in the wind-ways. I do not know whether there might be gas in the stalls, and not in the wind-ways. I do not know that it would be a bad job if there were gas in the wind-ways. A good while before the explosion I heard the men complain of gas. I had some. I was then driving a spout hole in the fourth east, working 4 or 5 yards before the wind. We did not brattice. We put our lamps back and worked in the dark. We did not like to take our lamps out. They would get hot, but not red hot. There were 3 or 4 yards of fire there, but I cannot tell to a yard or two. It would not be more than 4 or 5 yards. When I saw the gas in the spout-hole, I found the all-right chalk mark in the morning.—Mr. Owen: And when you got in there were 4 or 5 yards of gas?—Witness: Yes. We did not put brattice up because we were expecting to get the hole through every day. We began to put our lamps back three or four days before we got through. I cannot say whether the spout-hole was 18 or 20 yards long. We only worked 4 or 5 yards before the air. We had the brattice up about 10 yards. We used to look at our lamps from time to time. Both English and Biddow knew how we were working. Mr. Harrison would have topped us had he known it.—By Mr. Llewellyn: The spout-hole was being re-opened, to properly regulate the air. We do not often work in the dark when driving wind-ways. Mr. Brough and Mr. Evans both said they could not understand how English, the fireman, should walk through an accumulation of gas to put the all-right marks. Mr. Llewellyn admitted that there appeared to be something requiring an explanation, but unfortunately, English was not alive to give it. Mr. Brough said Derrick might be re-called, it being his duty to examine the place, and to tell English if he found gas.—Mr. Evans: Of course this gas had nothing to do with the explosion, but the matter bears upon the management of the pit?—Mr. Brough: And I look upon it that the question of management is an important feature in this enquiry.—Mr. Llewellyn: I think, Sir, I may challenge this pit for good management with any you may in your experience bring forward. Edmund Davies, brother of a witness previously examined, spoke to the discharge of the two, and said when English turned him away he remarked voluntarily, "People have worked here in 80 yards of gas." He stated that Mr. Harrison wanted him to work where he (Mr. Harrison) would not take the lamp. Mr. Harrison denied some portions of the witness's evidence, whom he said was discharged because of his refusal to put up brattice. Mr. Harrison added that he never knew of lamps placed in the wind-ways, or of lamps red hot. If the fireman allowed it, it was against his orders. Wm. Derrick was then recalled. He denied the testimony of the previous witness, and said he never allowed John Thomas to work in gas. It was impossible for gas to be in his stall, because the wind would take it away. There was a fall, but he went over it, and passed through that obstruction nightly until the explosion.—Mr. Brough: Then all I can say is, you could not do so now. Witness continued, in answer to Mr. Evans, that he never found Moore working in the dark, and was not aware of his lamp having been placed 3 or 4 yards back. He did not know that he examined the workings 7 or 8 hours before the men went in. His answers, however, showed that between his examination and that of the day fireman some places must have been left 6, 7, or 8 hours without inspection and had not been given. In examination by Mr. Owen, the witness denied what had been stated by Thomas Phillips as to his firing a shot in Bateman's stall, his lamp being extinguished, and his afterwards re-lighting it by unlocking Phillips's lamp to be altogether false. He acknowledged that sometimes he had omitted to examine men's stalls, and the reason of that was he had found them lying asleep in the wind-ways, and they would request him to allow them to have a little sleep in the middle of the night; but he always saw their lamps were safe.—Mr. Owen: Suppose a blower of gas had come off then?—Witness: I knew it could not. I examined the wind in the wind-way, and I say it could not be in any one stall. He persisted in saying that he did not go in; and if Parfitt had said he did not go in it was because he was asleep. If Bray had said that there was no room to go over the fall, that was false. He visited Phillips's stall the morning of the explosion, but did not examine for gas, merely trying the gas, as the lamp was burning freely.—Mr. Owen: When you were here last, did you not swear you examined every stall?—Witness: Well, I examined the air in it, and it was all right there. The night before the explosion only I saw Thomas Phillips and his partner lying down. They were not asleep. I have been asleep in the pit sometimes when I have been eating my food. I may have slept half-an-hour. I never fired a shot which singed the hair and eyebrows of a man named Pith, but I have fired a shot in his stall. I never allowed men to be near when I did so. The enquiry was then adjourned.

On Tuesday, Ellen Rosser, with whom Richard Jenkins lodged, the man whose lamp, as it is supposed, was found with a mandril hole in it, was examined with regard to certain expressions made use of by him as to his never returning to the house again. It appeared, however, that he had not on the morning of the explosion spoken more fearfully than at any other time. A letter left behind him to the daughter of witness was alluded to, but did not bear upon the subject. The witness said that Jenkins repeatedly complained of the place in which he worked being too confined, but he did not speak of the gas. She and her daughter deposed to his having carried a lamp-key in his clothes; the former stating that long enough before the explosion she took it and handed it to him. William Williams, a haulier, said he was in the pit the night of the explosion. He saw no signs of gas. He had seen gas, the last, perhaps, a couple of weeks before the explosion. He had seen a good bit sometimes, and spoken to Biddow occasionally—the gas would clear before Biddow arrived. In the cross-heading coming down from the third to the fourth east he saw 5 or 6 yards some weeks previous to the explosion. In that locality were some rippings. He knew two men who were said to have lamp keys. He had never had his lamp unlocked when he required a light but at the lamp station. Joseph Guilleck said he had worked in the Black Vein four years, and the night before the explosion in the third cross-heading, third east. He was upon that night the only time he ever knew gas in the place mentioned by W. Williams. He said he had nothing to do with the ventilation of the pit, but with the expense of working. Mr. Brough said he certainly made the recommendation. Witness continued—He considered the ventilating-machine at Risca quite sufficient. In case of an accident to it the men would have time to leave the pit. In case of a blower, the gas might explode by a lamp being improperly carried. He had never heard of an experiment tried by Mr. Nicholas Wood upon that point. Whether the recent occurrence was one or a series of explosions he could not say, but he thought there were more than one by the falls spreading, and gas being brought down. All the men in the east level, before the explosion, were at 130—there were all the restrictions of the men before they got to the spot. He expressed disapproval of men leaving their stalls for other portions of the workings. It was contrary to orders. Thomas Phillips's stall had been bashed up since the explosion, that the roadway might be improved. Mr. Brough had not recommended more spits before the explosion. Witness did not consider more would be beneficial. Knew nothing of Guilleck altering his route. Never saw any fall at the place referred to to stop the wind. Shots were carefully fired sometimes, with his sanction.—Mr. Brough: Mr. Evans and myself are of opinion that powder need not be used at all.—Witness: Then we must get a better mode, and a different class of men to put the work. The only time he ever knew gas in the place mentioned by W. Williams was when the top broke down from some one improperly working there; but there was not much, and he attended to its removal himself. The coal in the pit was worked to the rise. The men had plenty of time. By the water-gauge he had had six-eighths and seven-eighths of an inch, and an inch. Since the explosion the instrument had shown an inch and a tenth, and an inch and a half. He disapproved of a supplementary furnace in the Hill Pit. The fire would be drawn out by the ventilator. Saturday morning was fixed upon to close the workings in the first east, and the men were drafted out to other places by that time. Though there were sufficient firemen, the men were of the very improper practice of sleeping in the pit before. Never wanted more air for the pit; otherwise should have consulted with the engineer. Did not consider a duplicate steam-engine necessary. There might be a little gas on the edges of a gob if not closed up bottle-tight. There might be none. He had cut through an old gob and found no gas—nothing but black damp. In any pit a man might slip in with an unlocked lamp, or he could get a duplicate key. At the face of Sage's rippings the wind went through at the time of the explosion. He believed a blower of gas came off there and caused the explosion. Did not know the acreage actually under coal-getting. He pressed any of the witnesses to say that he would be happy to testify to the pit with them at any time. None of the men ever complained to him. The doors were kept in order as far as possible, and proper men employed to look after them. He knew of nothing but the safety-lamp and sufficient ventilation to prevent explosions. The air travelled about three miles, but was not rendered impure. At Hilda it travelled nine miles. Had no test besides his safety-lamp for the gas. Coal might have been got cheaper with another pit, 280 yards deep, a large area, and powerful furnace. His attention had never been called to the cost-book, and to the price of getting coal per ton. Spent a long time generally driving the fall, by 4 ft., and from 28 to 25 yards dip. The enquiry was not finished when an adjournment took place. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. Brough read a letter from Dr. Holland, asking the opinion of the jury upon two clasps for closing safety-lamps. It appeared that Mr. Palmer had succeeded in opening one of them. Mr. Brough also intimated his belief that no lamp was made not capable of being unlocked. He had said at a previous stage of the enquiry that the Ogden was the most difficult, but in its present form it was too heavy for colliers in cutting coal. The best lock he had seen as yet was Daniel's.

On Wednesday, the examination of Mr. Harrison was resumed. He disagreed with Mr. Dunn, one of the Government Inspectors, as to blasting. He regarded the practice not only as not objectionable but even necessary in pits where safety-lamps were exclusively used. His own practice had been to use the practice of blasting canvas doors better than wooden ones. Both were used jointly in the Black Vein. He did not think canvas doors could be safely secured from the effect of explosion, even if placed back in proper grooves. Never saw any of the rippings ventilated, neither did he find any ventilated when he came to the colliery. There were no stationary door-ways with the exception of one in the east level, but one accompanied each haulier to close the doors. He did not know that stationary boys would be safer than the present system. Mr. Evans, Government Inspector, disapproved of the travelling boys. Witness continued—He knew nothing of Mr. Dobson's report, or what suggestions it contained. In discharging men he should, of course, consult Mr. Phillips; who, however, he thought, doubt would attend to what he wished. He denied that a new pit had been suggested by Mr. Brough to improve the ventilation. Mr. Brough said he should prove that he had done so. Witness said a new shaft would involve the laying out of a new colliery altogether. He contradicted some assertions as to gas, and as to slackness of timber. Mr. Robathan, surgeon, deposed that the total number killed in the pit was 142—70 from choke-damp, 64 from burns and after-damp, 4 from burns, 3 from fractured skulls, and 1 not recovered, leaving 67 survivors out of the 239 men and boys who went into the pit: 15 of the 64 were burnt so badly that had they been brought out their deaths were only a question of hours or days, but the others mainly bore but indications of fire. Mr. Morgan Morgan was the next witness. Before he gave evidence he demanded his expenses, two guineas a day. The coroner said he had no power to grant more than 1s. per day, and advised an appeal to the Sessions. Mr. Owen complained that the inability to pay witnesses had prevented some of importance attending; and the system pursued must militate against the efficiency of such important enquiries. Mr. Morgan then entered into a detail of various measurements of the air made by himself, the size of the airways, &c. He proceeded to say that the air in some places examined travelled at a good rate, but if double, or nearly double, the quantity of air were introduced, which he thought ought to be, the velocities there would be much too fast. He considered that the level wind-roads, air-ways, spout-holes, &c., should be large enough to allow sufficient air to properly ventilate the workings, to flow easily and continually through them at a velocity of from 6 to 10 ft. per second, and not to exceed the latter. The danger would then be greatly diminished. He went to the face of No. 2 west level heading, which was being driven at the time of the explosion. The brattice stood as it did before it, and was 38 ft. in advance of the brattice. That ought, he thought, to be at least 28 ft.

or 30 ft. nearer to the face for proper safety in working. That was the only specimen of bratticing he saw standing as before the explosion. He found that several of the doors at the Black Vein Pit would not shut of themselves, but required pushing. Safety-doors he considered much better and more effectual than sheets. Double doors should be at the mouth of every shaft. He recommended the locking of safety-lamps at the top of the pit. The present mode of ventilating of the Black Vein he regarded as of the most primitive description. He advised that the intake air be split into three or four currents on the east side, and into two or three currents on the west side, each to travel separate and independent districts in the coal. An explosion would then only affect the district in which it occurred. It would then be safer to work the Black Vein with naked lights than with lamps. He was of opinion that the explosion first occurred in Sage's stall, and he traced the various workings through which the fire went, expressing his opinion that there were three or four explosions subsequent to the first. The examination of Mr. Morgan upon the report was adjourned till the next morning.

On Thursday, Mr. Morgan's examination was resumed by Mr. Brough. He said he saw a stopping had been blown out of a spot-hole in No. 5 and 4 east, but a stenton he did not see in the top of the 4th east, it being explained that he did not go there in consequence of the stenton proceeding from a horse's body; and, besides, he had no plan. All the air that went from the top of the slope did not arrive at the bottom. At both east and west intakes he measured, and found the total did not make up the total intake at the top. His opinion as to the safety-doors was founded upon the opinion of Mr. Mackworth. He thought air-bridges, made by holes above or below the main intake in the stratum, would have withstood the explosion. Whether there were two or three separation-doors, they would be blown away on explosions, but he thought a spare door might be placed in the coal so as not to be affected by the explosion. Did not think a sheet door made of canvas bratticing could be let down immediately, and rendered effective, in consequence of the exhausting of the machine behind. In No. 2 cross-heading, No. 3 west, the contracting of the superficial area of the level wind-road to 11 feet appeared to him not to be the result of the explosion, but the original size. His opinion was the same with regard to other places. In stalls he recommended double doors, believing the opening of a door interfered with the ventilation, particularly if a tram happened to get off the road. Where the brattices were left standing, and in which two pieces had been moved, he saw no preparation for carrying it forward. He was of opinion that the explosion commenced in the neighbourhood of Sage's stall. As to the accumulation of fire-damp, that was a question that ought to be answered rather by other parties than by himself. He thought there must have been a rapid succession of explosions following the great one; and that the gas fired consisted of accumulations of gas over the old workings, rather than of any brought down by falls. The blast passed so quickly to ignite gas so brought down, or allow it to become combustible. Did not think the fire-damp shaft was half the size it should be. With regard to the mouth of the pit, that could be made double the present area for 51. The contraction on the air was greatest when one carriage was at the top and another at the bottom. He thought means should be taken for carrying off gas from old gobs. Knew gobs had been ventilated in the Black Vein. At some length the witness detailed how his calculations had been taken, and explained fully the opinions expressed in his report. He did not altogether disagree with safety-lamps, but he preferred naked candles and plenty of ventilation. At least 20,000 feet of air were lost in going into the pit, but he could not say exactly where it went; but so far as he knew of no benefit to the workmen. The enquiry was ultimately adjourned until Feb. 11, the Government Inspectors having important business elsewhere.

MINES AND MINERALS OF AMERICA.—No. VI.

THE FOREST LANDS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Perhaps there is nothing more conducive to the permanent welfare of a new country, especially where minerals are the chief produce, than for writers to point out the difficulties that may be met with in their attainment, as well as their value when attained. We have endeavoured in the series of articles under the above head to do so partially; but a great deal more remains to be done. That there is an immense quantity of the very richest fossil mineral in this country that the world has ever produced is a fact admitted now beyond doubt; and that there is a remunerative market for all of it in due course of time is another fact that allows of no contradiction. The chief object, then, for the present generation is to introduce a system of working, or the laying out these mineral estates, so that no contingent drawbacks may be met with to depreciate their permanent value when improved; and this cannot be better done than by looking at the difficulties in the face at the onset, for then the operators will be prepared with the necessary tools to do the heavy work.

We have given heretofore a brief outline of some of the most prominent coal seams in the county of Kanawha; and to complete the description it becomes necessary to give some account of the surface value of these lands. We are induced more especially to enter on this part of our subject at the present time, through a large demand having arisen for Virginian white oak ship-timber and wine-pipe staves; the latter article being chiefly for the South of France. It is yet fresh in the memory of many of our friends that some of the colliery operations here have terminated in serious losses; and we have before remarked that the chief cause of these losses has been occasioned through a want of system in the early stages of operations, coupled with bad management both at home and abroad; this will ever be the case, however influential or rich the companies, if the managers cannot see the end of their work before they commence. One of the most lamentable instances we know of is the Mount Carbon Company. Here was a splendid estate, rich in minerals below, and abounding in fine timber on the surface; the latter of sufficient value to more than pay for the entire property. Yet this estate has been recently sold by public auction, to meet a small debt, for the nominal sum of \$150, or 6s. 1d. per acre English. Had it been retained in the hands of the company, under proper management, up to this time, the Canal and timber alone would have rendered it a property of immense value.

In the various topographical and geological surveys executed by the writer during the past three years in this county, it has become part of his duty to carefully examine and value the timber and other surface products of the several estates. Now, many of these have been purchased by New York capitalists, more for speculation than any desire for a permanent holding. To meet the object in view it became necessary, in the event of the coal not being found immediately available, without the expenditure of considerable additional capital, to turn the surface produce into account, so as to reimburse the purchasers the amount first given for the land. The result of this enquiry has been that in many instances it is shown enough surplus timber may be cut and sold to pay for the land, and leave sufficient standing, at the same time, to meet every requirement for mining and agricultural purposes. To utilise the surplus timber of these lands it should be classified; and to render its conversion profitable, the necessary appliances, such as good roads, teams, timber carriages, saw-mills, &c., be provided and got into good working order in the onset. A small capital will effect this; and in most instances returns can be made during the first year. There are three classes of timber.—1. Ship-timber, consisting of plank, ribs, knees, keel and keelson pieces, curved deck beams, and square straight balk.—2. Staves and small cooper's stuff; both of these kinds are of white oak, the most durable timber, except live oak, the country produce.—3. Common white logs (various), yellow poplar, a large, long, soft, fine-grained wood, locally used in greater quantity than all others; hickory and locust, for coach and wheelwrights; black walnut, and curled and bird's-eye maple, for the cabinet trade; birch, beech, sycamore, and magnolia, for turners; and the tops, shaly butts, and small stuff, for firewood and charcoal.

It is not consonant with the object of these articles to enter into the full details of any subject; they are penned for general information in outline only, but parties requiring full particulars of any property in America can obtain it through the proprietors of the Mining Journal. We will, therefore, throw out the minor portions of the surface produce, and select for valuation the most prominent, which is the ship-timber. The improved lands near the creeks and other tributaries of the Kanawha River range from \$3 to \$13 per acre. Where the timber has not been thinned out there will be found, on an average, 40 marketable timber trees to the acre, producing 2000 cubic feet; ten of these will measure 90 ft., ten 50 ft., and twenty about 30 cubic feet each; this is quite the minimum for the primitive forests. We know of some bottom lands where 5000 cubic feet may be cut, and then enough left standing for all useful purposes. This timber realises at New Orleans, on an average, 25c. per foot, free of all commission. The value of the land may be safely taken at \$5 per acre; in fact, just at this time it may be obtained for 20c. per acre, less than this figure. The value and cost of conversion of the surplus white oak is about as follows:—

MARKET VALUE.—2000 cubic feet of ship-timber, at 25c.	\$500.00
RETURNING COST.—Cutting and heaving 2000 ft., at 5c.	\$100.00
Hauling down the creeks, at 4c.	80.00
Rafting to the Kanawha, at 2c.	40.00
Freight to New Orleans, per ton, \$7.50	175.00
Agency and miscellaneous expenses	65.00
Value of the land per acre	8.00 = 468.00
Gross profit	\$32.00

From this estimate it would appear that 1 acre of best timber will about meet the cost of 5 acres of ordinary land; in fact, in practice it must be made to do so, for there are on all estates many acres of land where the timber is so very difficult of access, that the expenses of getting it down the mountain and along rugged ravines runs up its cost—as ship-timber—to almost its market value. The backwoods timber man, therefore, be converted into staves and lumber. Staves on the river are worth about \$36 per 1000 ft. for 60-in., \$28 for 50-in., and \$18 for 40-in.; these are all tight barrel staves. Staves for flour and salt-barrels are \$4 per 1000; there is always a ready market for this kind of produce. Saw logs of mixed variety, cube up to about 28 ft. average (Ohio measure), they now sell on the river at 6c. per foot, or (say) \$150 each, which is the general way of buying them; 100 ft. of timber will cut 700 ft. of lumber. The term lumber is applied to everything in the way of board or plank, and is reduced to a standard of 1 in. thick superficial; large scantling is also often valued in the same manner. Poplar lumber is worth \$10 per 1000 ft., oak \$12, white pine \$14, pitch pine \$16 (if in the surface flooring), black walnut \$20. A good double-action regular saw-mill will cut 8000 ft. of lumber per day, or 6000 ft. per day through the month; its running cost, including fuel, oil, and repairs, is about \$6 per day; and if the sawing business is properly conducted it yields a very good return for the capital invested. When the woods are entirely converted into saw logs, we find there are about 60 logs to the acre, large and small; they are cut from 14 ft. to 21 ft. long, and are worth, as before stated, \$150 each in the Kanawha River, or for the—

VALUE OF ONE ACRE.—60 logs, at \$150	\$900.00
RETURNING COST.—Cutting, at 20c.	\$12.00
Snaking off the mountain, at 20c.	12.00
Hauling to the river, at 60c.	36.00
Rafting to the Kanawha, at 15c.	9.00
Superintendence, &c., at 20c.	12.00 = 81.00
Leaving for the value of the land and timber	\$900.00

It will now be seen from the foregoing figures that by lumbering these forest lands, under a judicious system of management, estates may be obtained very nearly free of cost; and if they are underlaid with coal, easily available for working and transportation, their purchase becomes a safe and profitable investment. But now comes the contingencies. What is the cost of management to amount to? If the property is in the hands of a company, it is probable 25 or 30 per cent. will have to be added to the labour cost, and that will absorb all the profits, unless other works are carried on conjointly with the lumbering. It becomes, therefore, necessary before the public invest money in land, careful reports and estimates should be made thoroughly acquainted with the plan of operations; careful reports and estimates should be made before they invest, and the latter given into with minute detail. A bona fide undertaking never suffers from a close investigation, but, on the other hand, increases its merits. We are led to make these remarks from a knowledge of "things of the past." We do not want to be thought invidious, but we do want to see capital safely invested. A great deal of money is about coming to Kanawha from Europe; and while we are the most strenuous advocates of legitimate enterprise,

* Ohio log measure is two-thirds net of what the timber will cube up to in the round, consequently one-third part is allowed the purchaser for waste in sawing, &c.

we shall raise our voice and use our pen to frustrate the introduction of ephemeral schemes, feeling assured that by so doing we shall be the means of benefiting "One and All." Our next article will give some description of the agricultural value of these coal lands, together with the results of an experiment now being carried out for utilising the timber, &c. The writer is perfectly satisfied at the present time, but a few weeks more will show the proof positive.

Kanawha Court House, Virginia.

CHARLES S. RICHARDSON.

SALES OF LEAD ORES.

LEAD ORES SOLD FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines.		
Miners	1385	\$19,337 12 6
Fordale	600	11,890 0 0
Lidborne Mines	629	8,948 8 11
Wheal Mary Ann	318	6,117 12 0
Dyflife	371	5,210 14 0
Rhosmor	332	4,373 9 0
Wheal Frank Mills	320	4,157 10 0
Cwmystwith	294	4,058 18 10
Westminster	280	3,821 10 0
Laxey (Oct. and Dec.)	200	3,622 10 0
Wheal Trevelan (Oct. not in, 50 tons sold)	195	3,121 10 0
Cwm Erfin	181	3,023 16 8
East Darren	140	2,994 18 11
Maesyrwddu	188	2,729 1 9
Tamar Consols (Nov. and Dec.)	120	2,677 10 0
Wheal Wrey Consols	153	2,330 0 6
Maesyaaf	170	2,325 2 6
Vale of Towy	176	2,234 9 6
Celn Cwm Brwyno	125	1,729 10 7
Exmouth	140	1,527 0 0
Mount Pleasant	110	1,513 0 0
Wheal Ludcott (Nov.)	75	1,447 10 6
Dale (Oct.)	119½	1,439 7 3
Brynford Hall	80	1,192 10 0
Kewick	85	1,084 18 6
Bryn Gwilog	70	1,062 10 0
Lisbon (Dec.)	80	1,060 0 0
Costa Lys	66	972 11 6
Goginan	53	931 9 0
Round Hill (Oct. and Nov.)	60	834 15 0
Newtownards (Dec.)	60	812 0 0
Orehead	56	804 2 6
Herward United	62	797 14 0
Rhoswydol (Oct. and Nov.)	46	631 19 6
Pool Park (Oct. and Dec.)	46	628 15 0
South Garmas (Oct.)	39	602 1 3
Bronfeyd (Nov. and Dec.)	40	602 0 0
Parys (Nov. and Dec.)	40	567 10 0
Dyffryn (Oct. and Nov.)	40	553 9 6
Carmarthen United (Oct. and Dec.)	35	450 0 0
Roman Gravel (Dec.)	30	404 17 0
Cod Mawr Pool	29	367 8 0
Nantes and Penrhil	30	361 6 2
Deep Level	28	352 18 0
Hendre Ucha (Nov.)	25	352 7 0
Aberdovey (Nov.)	25	346 5 0
Grosvenor (Dec.)	20	299 10 0
Holywell Level (Dec.)	15	238 17 6
Llanwenog (Dec.)	16	234 14 9
Alt-y-Crib	14	194 6 0
Ballyvirgin (Dec.)	20	190 3 6
Cardigan	12	177 1 8
East Merilyn (Oct. and Dec.)	9	138 18 3
South Darren	7	137 18 0
Tymen (Oct. and Nov.)	9	131 18 0
Bryntal (Nov.)	10	129 18 0
Speedwell (Oct. and Dec.)	10	127 17 6
Snawbrook (Nov.)	7	105 17 6
Froniss (Nov.)	10	140 14 0
Nether Hearth (Oct.)	8	96 4 0
Pianewydd (Nov.)	4	60 0 0
Pennant (Dec.)	4	58 4 6
Trellogan (Nov.)	4	52 11 10
Talacre (Dec.)	3	50 8 0
Merilyn	3½	44 19 10
Merilyn	3½	44 12 6
Garreg (Oct.)	2	26 13 0

SALES OF BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING DEC. 31, 1860.	Tons.	Amount.
Mines.		
Doleath	198	\$16,226 14 7
Carn Brea	189	13,813 0 0
Par Consols	65½	5,283 5 1
Charlestown United (Oct. and Nov.)	60	4,655 18 2
St. Day United	61½	4,600 4 8
Tincor	61	4,558 0 0
Polvero	56½	4,505 11 6
Great Wheal Vor	51½	4,292 10 10
Drake Walls	44	3,729 2 6
Great Wheal Busy	49½	3,573 3 2
Wendron Consols	39½	3,450 3 0
Great Wheal Fortune	39½	3,417 16 11
West Powey Consols	41½	3,380 14 9
St. Austell Consols	25	1,981 12 0
Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes)	23	1,781 7 1
Lewis	19½	1,657 19 9
Ashterton United	16	1,355 0 9
Penhalls	16½	1,314 12 7
West Wheal Lovell (Oct.)	14	1,215 10 5
Trevelan and Trevelan	14	1,167 8 0
Polhalls	14	1,130 0 0
New Wheal Vor and East Wheal Metal	13½	1,122 15 6
Kit Hill United (Oct. and Nov.)	12½	1,099 9 10
Bottle Hill (Oct.)	12½	966 2 4
Boscudine (Nov.)	11	816 13 10
East Wheal Lovell	8	666 18 0
South Carn Brea	7½	559 13 0
Hedmore	6½	515 1 3
Trevelan	5½	442 4 7
Trevelan	5½	440 9 5
Trevelan	4½	386 0 0
St. Dennis Consols	4½	349 5 1
Old Tolgus United	4	296 7 6
Wheal Hearle (Oct.)	3½	290 18 6
Wheal Trefusis (Oct.)	3½	268 3 3
Great Trevelan (Oct.)	3	195 18 2
South Wheal Lovell (Nov.)	2½	182 0 0
Rosewarne Consols (Dec.)	2	169 0 0
Devon Poldice (Oct.)	2	165 0 0
Wheal Sidney (Oct.)	2	151 10 0
Penhale Moor (Dec.)	1½	146 2 0
Gonamena (Dec.)	1½	141 11 0
West Par	1½	112 13 10
West Margaret (Dec.)	1½	110 15 0
Wheal Agar	1½	102 7 0
East Trevelan (Nov.)	¾	58 12 0
Pedn-aren	¾	58 12 0

SOLD BY THE PARCEL.

North Basset	\$497 7 11
West Basset	350 2 0
Great South Tolgus	233 11 0

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER TRADE.—During 1860 much real progress has been made in the management of the mining interests of Lake Superior. To meet the probabilities of a continuance of prices of copper below the average of the past six years, there will be a united effort on the part of all the managers of the mines to introduce more rigid economy into every department. The substitution for wood of bituminous coal, which has been delivered during the past summer at the wharves of Portage Lake for \$25 per ton, will save much money, and leave the forests of the country for building materials and for timbering of the mines. With the wants of a rapidly increasing population, new companies in other states, it has been necessary to dress the rough copper to an average, probably, of 70 per cent. Now, by the proximity of the furnaces to the mines, a dressing of 60 per cent. will answer the same purpose, while the refined copper, hitherto rarely ready for the market before July 1 to 15, will now be sent directly from the Lake to New York or Boston, arriving there, in ordinary seasons, by June 1. Further, there will be added the new facility of obtaining cash advances through the winter on the warehouse receipts of the smelting company. The opening of the entry into Portage Lake has been a great improvement in the navigation. The shipments of rough copper from the various districts of Lake Superior during the seasons of 1859 and 1860 have been:

	1859.	1860.
From Keweenaw district	Tons 1910½	1910½
" Portage district	1533½	3058½
" Ontonagon district	2597½	3553½
" Porcupine Mountain	—	20½
" Sandry mines	—	7½
Total	6041½	8543½

These 8543½ tons of rough are equal to 6000 tons of ingot copper, valued at \$61, or in the aggregate \$15,940.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

CRAIGTON.—A considerable improvement has taken place in the west level, the end being now worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per ton.

THE TAVISTOCK DISTRICT.—Having been interested in mining rather extensively for the last 25 years, many extraordinary phenomena have in the course of that time presented themselves to my attention; and all interested in this business must have seen that mines themselves became as much a matter of fashion as the cut of a coat or size of a lady's crinoline,—with this difference, the fashion in mines being guided by the "speculator," and that of the coat and crinoline by the wearers, or persons most interested. When we look back on the goodly array of what has been denominated the Tavistock mines, where are they? What has become of the huge fortunes predicted for the "fortunate adventurers"? All gone to Hades—bags of moonshine, scattered to the winds, because they have been proved and found wanting. I should be written on nearly all the lot; and why? Because they were got up by unprincipled share-dealers; and then bladders were filled with the reports of unprincipled inspecting agents, who were talked into reporting before they went underground to see for themselves; and so fully were these hosts of inspectors inflated and talked to before putting on the underground clothes that they could only see shafts at so many pounds per share, instead of the lot they ought to have looked at—the promising or unpromising strata enclosing the lodes they inspected. But, to have done with badinage, what mines are there in the Tavistock district worthy of attention at the present moment? We cannot believe that all the talk and bluster is actually for nothing. No; Devon Great Consols at once puts that to silence. Here the Queen of Mines holds sway, nothing need be said of her, but "may she be succeeded by one as good." Bedford United, in her immediate vicinity, has paid regularly for many years dividends to her fortunate shareholders. Old Gunnis Lake did well in her day. Hington Down has lost sometimes a fortune and sometimes an unfortunate tale. Drake Walls, Wheal Edward, Arthur, Zion, and Russell have been all selling ore, occasionally making a dividend, and then very poor; but the further you go from Devon Great Consols to the southward the poorer the mines become. A new concern of very late date, called the Clitters, has recently presented good appearances, and the samplings show there is ore still in the neighbourhood of Devon Great Consols to the south. A pretty situated little mine, called Hawkmoor, between the Clitters and Bedford United, and adjoining Devon Great Consols, is talked of as being likely to come out shortly, but the shares are so firmly and quietly held that there is no knowing their value; rumour in the district tells a quiet tale of important discoveries being made, and what this little mine is going to do by-and-by, but no one seems to take any notice of it; but in the opinion of a miner of above 25 years' experience it will soon become a prize worth having, and that before very long, if the opinions of men working underground, unalloyed by reports, tell a true tale. Well, we shall see; the writer knew shares in this lot at 70s. to 75s. per share, and lately as low as 10s. and 15s.; may she go on and prosper. But any mine upheld by jobbers and brokers, without sampling ore, must tell her own tale in the end. A discovery of great importance at the Bedford United, adjoining Hawkmoor to the east, is currently reported on the Delves Kitchen lode, which lode runs through the south of Hawkmoor set. Crelake is becoming a great fact of the day; and these mines are clearing the character of the Tavistock district, and will set all Tavistock in a merry mood some months after the past.

WEST DEVON COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The estimates for placing this mine in an efficient state of working having been received and accepted, rapid progress will be made in forwarding this desirable object.

CONCORD MINING COMPANY.—The water-wheel is erected on this mine, and the pumps will soon be in their place, the mine having been effectually and successfully tested in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen in the docks at Birkenhead. There can now be no question as to their power in forking this mine, and all who know the property predict a most successful result in the mining operations.

GREAT WORK MINE.—It is satisfactory to those who know how to appreciate work to see it recognized in those who possess it. The value of mine agents who possess a good moral character, at the same time, and whose knowledge of their vocation, cannot be too highly estimated. The addition, though small, to the salary of Capt. Fredrick, the manager of this mine, indicates the good feeling of the company towards him. They know that they have a first-rate agent in him, and that the salvation of the mine from utter ruin is to be ascribed to his superior judgment and good management. When he took his place there the monthly loss was several hundreds of pounds. He not only made the mine pay its way, but improved and extended the machinery, at an expense of from 2000l. to 3000l., out of the returns from the mine.

MINES IN THE LOSTWITHIEL DISTRICT.—I am delighted to hear of the improvements taking place in some of the mines in this neighbourhood. FELYN WOOD, which has caused so much dispute, ill-feeling, and loss of money, is likely to pay those who have persevered very handsomely; the splendid specimens of rich grey and yellow copper ore presented before the meeting on Tuesday fully predict what that caunter lode will produce at a deeper level. At I have at all times said, I fully believe that the 22 ft. level, south of Nelson's shaft, will be a profitable level to the shareholders. I can not too often say, I openly declare my opinion,—that is, that this caunter lode will produce large returns of copper ore at a reasonable depth, say about 30 or 40 fms. below the adit level. No lode was ever known to fall with like appearances for so many fathoms of such splendid gossans and rich bunches of copper, situated in one of the best mineral districts in the county. There are many east and west lodes traversing this set, and must, from all appearance, produce large quantities of copper in depth.—SILVER YARN. Much has been said both for and against this undertaking. Some have great faith in Mr. Squire's experiments, others doubt them, and much dispute has arisen on these two heads. For my own part, I see no cause for doubt, when I witness that upwards of 2000l. worth of silver ore was abstracted from the same lode, out of a very small piece of it, by parties who knew nothing about that mineral in lodes. I say no man has any right to dispute the assertions made by Mr. Squire, whose chemical experiments have shown to many of us that the whole portion of the lode contains silver, more or less. I sincerely hope that this mine may prove to be far richer than represented, there being many similar lodes traversing the district, which, no doubt, will be experienced on the same way should this turn out well. I would again call attention to WHEAL SICILY. This mine is very likely to become one of the best of the district, and will soon intersect one of the lead lodes at the 20 ft. level; this lode was discovered by the streamers, and found to be rich in silver-lead. The same lode has been opened on the north side of the river, and rich bunches of lead found in it. Lead ore has been found in the east and west lodes here, as well as fine specimens of copper. They have three other north and south lodes crossing these sets, of equal promise. The ground to the south of Wheal Sicily is being taken up, and will soon be set to work. And whatever riches may be found to exist in Wheal Sicily, the same may be expected in Sortin Sear. One of the best of these sets some years back was discovered in the Bonanza Park, with a good crop of lead in it. I fully believe that if this part of our county were fairly explored it would be found to be as rich as any other part. Most all of the available ground for mining for two miles, east, west, north, and south of Wheal Sicily, has been taken up.—JOHN SEYMOUR: London, Feb. 1.

WEST WHEAL LOVELL.—The foundation-stone of an engine-house was laid on Jan. 21. The engine is being manufactured at the Ferran Foundry—30-inch cylinder. This mine is of great antiquity—supposed 200 years; and from the fact that the contents of the lode for a great length have been carried off the premises, we are justified in drawing a conclusion that much valuable silver-lead was returned therefrom. And as no machinery then in use, or applicable there, could enable the old workers to take up below the adit, we may also conclude that much of the same kind of mineral remains to be taken away by the present company. The paper, Mr. Clarke, of Helston, deserves the thanks of the company for procuring them such a mine, and the liberal spirit displayed in assigning the mine in consideration of being paid little more than his mere out-of-pocket expenses in the concern.

TRUTH'S ECHOES; OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market has not been very animated this week. There have been some enquiries for and business transacted in a few of the leading dividend and progressive mines, but it has been of a limited character. The fortnightly settlement on account of day took place on Thursday, which, with the day appointed for the arrangement of the same, as usual, interfered with general business. The account,

Bishopsgate-street Without, London.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, a good SECOND HAND 26 or 30 inch cylinder ROTARY ENGINE, with pumping gear attached.—Address stating particulars and price, to Mr. TIMOTHY PAINTER, jun., Camborne.

STEAM ENGINE.—WANTED, a SECOND HAND 60 inch cylinder STEAM ENGINE, with BOILER.—Address, stating particulars and price, to Mr. JOHN WATSON, 13, George-yard, Lombard-street, London.

TEN SHARES OF THE LONDON AND MEDITERRANEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR SALE.—Apply to "W. G.," No. 1 hard-place, Myddleton-road, Dalston.

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM
MANUFACTURERS OF BEST "YORKSHIRE," and of STEEL IRON TYR BARS, for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, CARRIAGE, and WAGON WHEELS. Also of REFINED, SCRAP, STEEL IRON and "YORKSHIRE" BARS, HOOPS, RAILS, ANGLE IRON, MALLEABLE SHAFTS, AXLES and FORGINGS.

THE INDIA COTTON COMPANY.
(To be Incorporated with Limited Liability.)
Capital £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each (with power to increase by vote of a general meeting).
Deposit 10s. per share, and £1 10s. on allotment.
It is not intended to call up during the first twelve months more than the £2 per share to be paid on allotment.

TRUSTEES.
HARRY GEORGE GORDON, Oriental Bank Corporation.
HENRY EDMUND GURNEY, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.
HARRY BORRAIDALE (Director of the Scinde and Punjab Railways), late Collector of Customs, Guzerat.
G. LATHOM BROWNE (Managing Director Cape Town Railway), Gresham House.
The Hon. THOMAS C. BRUCE, 3, St. James's-street.
THOMAS CAMPBELL, 5, Westbourne-street, Hyde-park-gardens.
WILLIAM FERGUSON (Messrs. Robert Benson and Co.), Gresham House.
ROBERT N. FOWLER (Messrs. Dimsdale and Co.), 60, Cornhill.
(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS.—Messrs. Dimsdale, Drewett, Fowler, and Hardard, 50, Cornhill.
In India.—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, 25, Throgmorton-street.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Towgood and Strachan, 33, Throgmorton-street.
AUDITOR.—Edmund Pulein (Messrs. Harding, Pulein, Whinney, and Gibbons, public accountants), 3, Bank-buildings.
SECRETARY.—J. Spencer Price.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—33, THROGMORTON STREET, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
This company is established to procure, by a system of direct dealings with the cotton growers in India, an increase in the importation of Indian cotton into this country, an improvement in its quality, and greater freedom from adulteration.
Forms of applications for shares may be obtained of the secretary, at 33, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.; or to Messrs. TOWGOOD and STRACHAN, brokers to the company.

THE INDIA COTTON COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The SHARE LIST of this company will be CLOSED for London on FRIDAY next, the 8th inst., and for the country on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., after which no applications can be received.
By order of the Board of Directors, J. SPENCER PRICE, Sec.
33, Throgmorton-street, E.C., February 1, 1861.

CAPT. PRINCE, M.E., CAMBORNE (late of Redruth), having, by the solicitations of his friends, removed to this town, where he has taken suitable offices, begs to inform the mining public and capitalists generally that he has made arrangements to INSPECT and REPORT on MINES and MINING PROPERTY in Great Britain, Ireland, and the European Continent, &c., and flatters himself that, from the experience acquired by the numerous engagements he has had in the management and inspection of copper, tin, lead, silver, iron, manganese, nickel and cobalt, and anti-monies, at home and abroad, he is competent to give advice to his friends on all mining matters, and that those who may favour him with their patronage will be as well satisfied as other gentlemen who have been guided by his recommendations in investing their capital in good mining speculations, or withdrawing their interest from mines in which no good results were likely to be obtained.
J. PRINCE will VALUE, and BUY and SELL MINING PROPERTY, including SHARES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION. He will also assay all ores, minerals, or metals of commerce, and test any kind of ores, minerals, or alloys sent to him, and thus afford facilities to mine agents and others holding mining property for ascertaining the existence, or otherwise, of valuable minerals in those mines in which they may be interested.
J. PRINCE and his son, N. VIVIAN PRINCE, will SURVEY MINES, and ENSURE CORRECT PLANS and SECTIONS of the WORKINGS being made.
Mining Office, Camborne, Feb. 1, 1861.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOS. SPARGO, of Nos. 224 and 225, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., THANKS every description of BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and all other BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
Mr. SPARGO has FOR SALE SHARES in ENGLISH MINES paying from 20 to 25 per cent. upon the present price in bi-monthly and quarterly Dividends, as also a number of shares in good Progressive Mines, some of which he specially recommends to the public as sound investments.
Mr. SPARGO GIVES ADVICE and ACCURATE INFORMATION as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings upon application, either personally or by letter, and has published the following, from which those unacquainted with mining can enlighten themselves thereon, viz.: Statistics and Observations upon the Mines of Devon and Cornwall, for 1859, price 2s. 6d.; ditto for 1860, 2s. 6d.; Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall, 19s. 6d.; Geological Maps of various Mining Districts of Cornwall, showing boundary lines of every mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvans traversing each, 2s. 6d. each; and a Relief Model Map of Cornwall, price £5 5s.
Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders negotiated on a commission of 2½ per cent.

M. R. RAMSDEN will give his NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT on the OLD ENGLISH SONGS and BALLADS at the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION (Limited), every evening, at Eight o'clock. All the other LECTURES, DISSOLVING VIEWS, &c., continued.
The Morning and Evening Classes are now in operation, and the laboratory is open for analyses and students.
NOTICE.—The INSTITUTION will be OPEN to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES EVERY SATURDAY EVENING on payment of 6d. each, and the directors are willing to negotiate with schools and religious and other societies for the admission of numbers on the most liberal terms.

THE ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL TRACTION ENGINE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £10,000, with power to increase.
In 1000 shares of £10 each. Fully paid up.
The object of this company is to purchase Messrs. Longstaff and Pullan's Patent Traction Engines (a full report of the working and efficacy of which will be found in the *Mechanics' Magazine* of November 23, 1860), for the purpose of working them on contract in this country, as well as on the Continent.
The exclusive right of sale, or of granting the use of them in Spain and Portugal, has been secured to the company, and offers for contracts have already been received, on terms that fully justify the directors in anticipating an annual net profit of not less than 25 per cent. on the outlay.
Prospectuses, and forms of application for the remaining shares, may be had on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, No. 2, Broad-street-buildings, E.C., where every information will be afforded.
L. LINDON, Manager.

THE PATENT ATMOSPHERIC MARINE SALVAGE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Capital £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each. Deposits 2s. per share, and 3s. per share in twenty-one days.
Future calls 5s. per share, at intervals of two months.
A contract having been entered into for the construction of Baird's celebrated apparatus for raising sunken vessels, it is requisite that applications for shares be sent in, without delay, to the Union Bank of Manchester, or to the office, where prospectuses, &c., can be had, and the model seen in operation.
Last year 1811 vessels valued at upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, were wrecked on the British coast. It is estimated on careful analysis that upwards of 100 per cent. dividend will be realised in the first year of operation by this company. No shares will be allotted except to original shareholders after the construction of the apparatus.
40, Brown-street, Manchester. JOHN COWLE, Hon. Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.
No. 29, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; and ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
Capital £2,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.
Insurances against fire are received by the Royal Insurance Company upon property, not only throughout the United Kingdom, but very largely in the Continents of Europe, Asia, America, and Australia; and numerous agents of the highest mercantile position, in all parts of the globe, place in the hands of the directors an efficient machinery for the transaction, with peculiar advantages, of foreign business, and for affording every benefit and facility to insurers generally.
Notwithstanding the large accession of business made annually through a long series of years, which obviously increases the difficulty of further advances, yet the fire premiums of the year 1859 rose above those of the preceding year by a larger sum than has been obtained by the increase of any single year since the formation of the company, excepting the year 1855, disclosing an advance of 80 per cent. in three years.
The following figures exhibit the progress of the whole fire branch, running over the last ten years:—

	Total premium received.	Increase of the year above each preceding one.
1850	£ 44,027 10 0	£ 9,557 19 8
1851	76,925 4 2	24,915 18 3
1852	128,459 11 4	51,534 7 0
1853	151,733 9 2	23,273 17 7
1854	196,148 2 6	44,414 10 10
1855	228,914 7 3	32,766 4 9

Placing the company among the very largest offices in the kingdom. Indeed, it is believed that there are now only three offices in existence which equal it in fire revenue.

LIFE BUSINESS.
The directors desire to call the especial attention of the proprietors of the life branch of the establishment.
The actuary's report on this subject is accompanied by an appendix, illustrated by two coloured diagrams, which make plain to the unprofessional eye the mortality experienced by the Royal, as indicated by curved lines, which contrast most favourably with the former averages of mortality also displayed on the diagrams.

The bonus apportioned to the assured, with participation, amounts to £2 per cent. per annum, to be added to the original sum assured of every participating policy effected previously to the 1st of January, 1858, for each entire year that it had been in existence since the last appropriation of bonus thereon, and is one of the largest bonuses ever declared.
The paid-up and invested capital, including Life Funds, amounts to upwards of £700,000 sterling.
PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOINSTON, Secretary.

ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE,
7, WATERLOO PLACE, FAMIL MALL, LONDON, S.W.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
The business of the Medical, Invalid, and General Life Assurance Society having been amalgamated with the Albert Life Assurance Company, the united business will henceforth be carried on under the above title.

Accumulated fund exceeds £500,000
Subscribed capital 447,180
Paid-up capital 137,000
Annual income from life premiums, upwards of 220,000
The new business is now progressing at the rate of more than £25,000 per annum.
From Prof. De Morgan's report upon the last valuation of liabilities (end of 1858), and the statements of accounts, it appeared at that time that the surplus in favour of the Albert business alone, after providing for every liability, was £192,925 2s. 11d.
HENRY WILLIAM SMITH, Actuary.
C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Sec.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS,
SAILING FROM
LIVERPOOL TO MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month.
FOR MELBOURNE.
Ship. Captain. Register. Burthen. To sail.
DAVID G. FLEMING HATHFIELD 1664 5000 Feb. 20.
SOVEREIGN OF THE SEAS CRUIKSHANK 1227 3750 March 20.
SHALAMAR BROWN 1402 4200 April 20.
The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unwavering punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to CLARKE and Co., 55, Parliament-street; or to SYMOUR, FRASER, and Co., 118, Fenchurch-street, London.
Wilson's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

HALL AND WELLS, PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, CABLES, &c.—TELEGRAPH CONDUCTORS INSULATED WITH INDIA RUBBER AT 25 PER CENT. UPWARDS. CABLES WARRANTED TO STAND THE USUAL TEST FOR INSULATION. Further particulars as to price of cables, &c., can be had on application at 60, Aldermanbury, City, E.C.; and Steam Mills, Mansfield-street, Borough-road, Southwark, S.E.
Copper wire covered with silk, cotton, or any other material, to order.

EBONITE!—TELEGRAPH INSULATORS made of EBONITE.
EBONITE IN SHEET, TUBES, and RODS, or manufactured into various articles of utility and ornament, being calculated to supersede metal, hard woods, and ivory at present in use.
INDIA RUBBER—INDIA RUBBER STEAM PACKING in ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., intended for railway and machinery appliances, unvalued and vulcanised.
S. W. SILVER AND CO., 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, E.C.
(Opposite the London Tavern).
WORKS—SILVERTOWN, ESSEX, opposite Her Majesty's Dockyards, Woolwich.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES
DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON.
Conducted by MITCHELL and RICHARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S.), Author of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.
Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instructions Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assurances rendered to intending Patenteers, &c.
For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.
MR. MURCHISON publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving at the same time the POSITION and PROSPECTS of the MINES at the end of each Quarter, the DIVIDENDS PAID, &c.; price One Shilling. RELIABLE INFORMATION and ADVICE will at any time be given by MR. MURCHISON, either personally or by letter, at his Office, No. 117, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, LONDON, where copies of the above publication can be obtained.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON MR. MURCHISON'S WORK ON BRITISH MINING,
PUBLISHED IN 1856.
Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home mine investments. —*Mining Journal*.
The book will be found extremely valuable. —*Observer*.
A valuable guide to investors. —*Herapath*.
Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation and unproductive outlay of capital in mines. —*Morning Herald*.
A valuable little book. —*Globe*.
Of special interest to persons having capital employed, or who may be desirous of investing in mines. —*Morning Chronicle*.
As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats. —*Derby Telegraph*.
Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safer instructor than Mr. Murchison. —*Leeds Times*.
To those who wish to invest capital in British Mines, this work is of the first importance. —*Welshman*.
This is really a practical work for the capitalist. —*Stockport Advertiser*.
This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; in truth, it is an excellent guide. —*Plymouth Journal*.
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, would do well to consult this very useful work. — *Ipswich Express*.
Persons desirous to invest their capital in mining speculations, will find this work a very useful guide. —*Warwick Advertiser*.
We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be found. —*Plymouth Herald*.
On great value to capitalists. —*Sunderland Times*.
Those interested in mining affairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, should obtain and carefully peruse the work. —*Monmouth Beacon*.
With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult it before laying out his capital. —*Pool Herald*.
Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself, with mining speculations should possess himself of this book. —*North Wales Chronicle*.
A very valuable book. —*Cornwall Gazette*.
All who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines should peruse this able work.

Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN STREET.
The following COURSES OF LECTURES are about to be commenced:—
TWENTY-FOUR LECTURES ON ORGANIC CHEMISTRY, by Dr. HOFMANN, F.R.S., to be delivered on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Ten A.M., commencing 11th Feb. Fee for the course, £1.
FORTY LECTURES ON MINERALOGY, by Mr. WASHINGTON W. SMITH, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered at Three P.M., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, commencing Feb. 11th. Fee for the course, £2.
THIRTY-SIX LECTURES ON APPLIED MECHANICS, by Prof. WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., to be delivered on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at Twelve, commencing February 14th. Fee for the course, £1 10s.
THIRTY-SIX LECTURES ON GEOLOGY, by Prof. RAMSAY, F.R.S. (assisted by Mr. A. GEIKIE, F.G.S.), to be delivered on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at Two P.M., commencing on Feb. 11th. Fee for the course, £1 10s.
Tickets and prospectuses of the School may be had on application.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

WHEEL ZION MINE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ANY PERSON HAVING A CLAIM against this company MUST SEND the PARTIALS THEREOF under office of 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, on or before Saturday, the 9th day of February next, after which day the assets of the company will be divided. By order of the Committee.
January 25, 1861. W. J. DUNSFORD, Sec.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the directors have this day made a CALL of TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE on the shares of the company, PAYABLE on or before the 10th day of April next, at the bankers of the company, Messrs. Heywood, Kennard, and Co., No. 4, Lombard-street, London, and the shareholders are hereby required to pay the same accordingly.
The transfer books will be closed from 22d January to 1st February, both days inclusive.
By order, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, London, January 22, 1861.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaica (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement.
And notice is hereby further given, that the transfer books of the company will be closed from the 2d to the 9th day of February, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board, JOHN H. KOCH, Sec.
187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, February 2, 1861.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the association, held at the offices of the company, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, this 28th day of January, 1861,
GEORGE HIBBERT, Esq. (Chairman), in the chair,
The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, the following report was read:—

REPORT.
In accordance with the expectations announced by the directors on former occasions, the produce of the mines for the five months succeeding those last reported on has gradually increased, there being an excess of 838 tons on the five months ending October last, as compared with the first five of the past year. Some accidents, however, having occurred to a portion of the old machinery, the produce for November was reduced to that of the earlier months of the year, and the month of December may give the same result. Precautions, however, are being taken to prevent the recurrence of these accidents. The reports received from the mines of the appearances underground continue to be favourable. The average of the ores raised to the end of November continues to improve, being 16½ per cent. pure copper, the price realised, however, is a little less than those of 1859. During the last half-year a more than usual expenditure has been incurred for additional machinery, partly sent direct from this country, and partly obtained from a company who have given up working, near our own mines. The former, it is expected, will improve the quality of the ores sent home in future, and the latter has been beneficially employed in developing the produce at the Gitanilla Mine, alluded to in the last report, and where, as the work proceeds, there is every reason to hope that good results will be obtained. A considerable sum has also, within the same period, been expended in securing the services, and establishing at the mines, of an additional number of Chinese labourers, which is always much heavier at the commencement of their engagement than in the subsequent years. The usual sketch of the financial position of the company is now submitted to the shareholders, and after giving to the same due consideration, not overlooking the increase of expenditure above alluded to, the directors feel themselves enabled to pay a dividend of 2½ per share, which is now declared, payable on and after Tuesday, the 12th day of February next. At this meeting two directors (Charles William Grenfell, Esq., and Robert Passenger, Esq.), and one auditor (Pascoe Charles Glynn, Esq.) go out of office by rotation, but are immediately eligible, and are candidates for re-election, and for which, at the close of this meeting, a ballot will take place.
It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the report now read be received and adopted.
The ballot was then proceeded with, when Charles William Grenfell, Esq., and Robert Passenger, Esq., were re-elected as directors, and Pascoe Charles Glynn, Esq., as auditor of the company.

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of TWO POUNDS PER SHARE, free of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after TUESDAY, the 12th day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.
The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.
WALTER SHARP, Directors of the GEO. WHITMORE & Co. Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 28, 1861.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in the Acadian Charcoal Iron Company (Limited), held pursuant to an advertisement, at Rider's Hotel, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, London, the 29th inst.,
THOMAS JESSOP, Esq. (Chairman of the company), in the chair.
It was unanimously resolved:—

1.—That this meeting do approve of the proceedings of the directors in reference to the pending litigation between this company and the trustees of the Commercial Bank of London.
2.—That this meeting leave the whole proceedings in regard to such litigation in the hands of the directors, and that a committee of three shareholders be appointed to confer with the board and report to the shareholders at an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place and on the same day, the 19th day of February.
3.—That Mr. Bridge, Mr. Mellor Smethurst, and Mr. Chubb, be such committee of shareholders.
4.—That a vote of thanks and confidence be passed to the Chairman and Directors.
January 29, 1861. GEORGE WILKINSON, Sec.

**REFERRING to our Circular, as also that of Mr. Fothergill, of 18 March last, announcing that we had succeeded to the business so long carried on by Mr. Fothergill, in Manchester, as consulting engineer, &c., relinquished by him consequent upon having accepted a Government appointment in London, we have now much pleasure in stating that Mr. Fothergill has resigned the appointment referred to, and that a PARTNERSHIP has been arranged between us, and the business will in future be carried on with increased facilities in London and Manchester, under the style or firm of FOTHERGILL, WRIGLEY, and SMITH.
LONDON OFFICES.—37, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, CANNON STREET.
MANCHESTER OFFICES.—17, QUEEN'S CHAMBERS, 5, MARKET STREET.**

BELL BROTHERS beg to intimate that, having become SOLE LICENSEES in the United Kingdom of PROZEVILLE'S METHOD OF PRODUCING FURNACE LININGS, they are now in a POSITION to SUPPLY, from their works both this metal and its compound with copper, known under the name of ALUMINUM BRONZE.—Newcastle-on-Tyne, September, 1860.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER
WORKS, 16, OZZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—
REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. [WIRE &c.]
REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET
NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

GOLDENHILL, COBALT, NICKEL, COLOUR, BORAX, AND CHEMICAL WORKS.
NEAR STOKE-UPON-TRENT, STAFFORDSHIRE.
JOHN HENSHALL WILLIAMSON, MANUFACTURER AND REFINER.
Reference.—Professor Miller, King's College, London.

INCORUSTATION OF STEAM BOILERS.—EASTON'S
PATENT BOILER FLUID EFFECTUALLY REMOVES and PREVENTS INCRUSTATION IN STEAM BOILERS WITHOUT INJURY TO THE METAL, WITH GREAT SAVING IN FUEL, AND WITH LEAST LIABILITY TO ACCIDENT FROM EXPLOSION. It is used by Her Majesty's Steam Storehouses, Woolwich Arsenal, Honourable Corporation of Trinity House, Tower of London, by the principal Steam Packet Companies of London, Liverpool, Southampton, Hull, &c., and by engineers and manufacturers throughout the country. Testimonials from eminent engineers, boiler makers, and manufacturers, with full particulars, will be forwarded on application to F. S. EASTON and G. SPRINGFIELD, sole manufacturers and patentees, Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Wapping-wall, London, E.
AGENTS.—Liverpool, Mr. J. McInnes; Hull, Messrs. A. H. Fleming and Co.; Southampton, Mr. J. Clark; Birmingham, Mr. Adam Dixon; Belfast, Mr. W. T. Matier, C.E.; Nottingham, Mr. G. D. Hughes; Glasgow, Mr. W. Mutrie;—Foreign: Rio de Janeiro, Messrs. Miles Brothers and Maylor; Odessa and South Russia, Mr. W. Baxter; Hamburg, M. August Möller.
Mr. Easton has rendered steam navigation a decided service. If his fluid only effects a part of what is said in his testimonials, then it is worth a trial by every steamship owner in the world. —*Mitchell's Steam Shipping Journal*, Dec. 28, 1860.
Messrs. Easton and Springfield have patented and are now manufacturing a fluid which, although it has been subjected to the severest tests, appears to give universal satisfaction. —*Mining Journal*, Dec. 22, 1860.
The most effectual, economical, and simple preventive of incrustation known. —*Commercial Daily List*.

GARNOCK, BIBBY, AND CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF HEMP AND MANILLA CORDAGE, AND IMPROVED PATENT NON-TWISTED WIRE-ROPE, FOR SHIPS' RIGGING, MINES, &c.
The superiority of Garnock, Bibby, and Co.'s wire rope was fully proved at a PUBLIC TEST, solely instituted by Messrs R. S. Newall and Co., at the Liverpool Corporation Testing Works, on October 29th, 1860.
When samples taken promiscuously from our stock by their agent were found to average 13 per cent. over our trade card, and to be the strongest of all the samples from various manufacturers then tested.
CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

In the Cause of BAYLY v. COCK.
IN RE EAST BERTHA CONSOLS.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 27th day of October last, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at East Bertha Consols Mine, in the parish of Buckland Monachorum, within the said Stannaries, on Saturday, the 10th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either together or in lots, the undermentioned MINING MACHINERY and OTHER EFFECTS, viz:—

ONE 14 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL CONDENSING ENGINE, with fly-wheel and shaft, and with pumping gear and drawing cage attached.
1 boiler, about 10 tons.
1 sweep rod, 30 ft. 7½ in. by 5½.
1 shaft box, with balance box.
1 wood rod, 30 ft. by 6 in.
1 ditto, 30 ft. by 7 in.
30 fms. of 7 in. drawing lift, with bucket rods and prongs complete.
30 fms. of ladders.
30 fms. of 9-16 in. chain.
1 pair of poppet heads.
Account-house furniture, and a variety of other articles in mines.
1 double-purchase crab winch.
Capstan rope.
About 40 fms. of 3½ in. rope, and 10 of bucket rope launders.
Wood shed.
A quantity of timber, strapping plates pulleys, carpenters' bench.
A quantity of new and old steel and iron.
Smiths' bellows, anvil and vice.
Beams and scales, miners' tools.
A variety of other articles in general use in mines.
H. S. STOKES, Solicitor, Truro.
(Agent for Samuel Cater, Plaintiff's solicitor, Plymouth.)
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, January 30, 1861.

MOSTYNN FOUNDRY, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE.
VERY IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MACHINE MAKERS, MILLWRIGHTS, CONTRACTORS, MINERS, SMITHS, BROKERS, &c.

MR. HOWELL respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietor (who is retiring from the business) to SELL, BY AUCTION, on the 4th day of February next, and the three following days, until the whole is disposed of, the whole of the VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES, TOOLS, MACHINERY, PATTERNS, UTENSILS, and EFFECTS, consisting of a HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, with cylinder 30 in. diameter, working a 5 ft. stroke, with TWO CYLINDRICAL STEAM BOILERS, 5 ft. diameter, 33 ft. and 35 ft. long; a 32 in. cylinder CONDENSING BEAM STEAM ENGINE, working a 6 ft. stroke; a 16 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE, working a 3 ft. 6 in. stroke; a 20 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE BEAM STEAM ENGINE; TWO 7 in. cylinder HIGH PRESSURE DIRECT ACTING STEAM ENGINES; one strong vertical boring machine, for boring steam cylinders, &c., with bar, 10 in. diameter by 14 ft. long; small vertical boring and drilling machines, six lathes, of various descriptions; screwing machine, two planing machines, one slotting machine, drilling, boring, and cutting files' tools; forge hammer, vertical and circular saw mills, smiths' tools, anvils, bellows, slack troughs, large foundry crane, beam axis, chains, iron stove doors, stove carriages, loam mill, cupolas, casting ladles, moulding boxes, boiler makers' punching and shearing machine; plate-bending machine, swage blocks, moulds and blocks for manufacturing railway wheels; weighing machine, scales, weights, chains, blocks, and falls, crab winches, triangles, cranes, strong broad-headed timber carriage, ditto boiler carriage, patterns for land and marine steam engines, mill gearing, pipes, pumps, columns, cranes, weighing machines, &c.; four-horse threshing machine, four-wheeled carriage, two gigs, and saw apparatus, with gaucometer, 12 ft. diameter; and other valuable and miscellaneous effects, particulars of which will be set forth in descriptive catalogues, which are in course of preparation.
These catalogues may be had at the Mostynn Foundry, as aforesaid; Mr. EYTON, 34, James-street, Liverpool; Messrs. ARMSTRONG, WILLIAMS, and Co., lead merchants, 37 and 39, Granby-row, Manchester; and the auctioneer's office, Bagdill, Holywell—say, a fortnight before the time of the sale, and sent by post, on application.
The Mostynn Foundry is about half a mile from Mostynn station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway; also the same distance from Mostynn Quay, being the station of the Liverpool and Mostynn steamer, the *Fanny*.

SHARES IN THE SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

MR. MARSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday next, February 7, at One o'clock punctually, in One Lot, THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE SHARES (forfeited for non-payment of calls) in the SOUTH LADY BERTHA COPPER MINING COMPANY, situate in the parish of Buckland, Devonshire, and carried on under the Cost-book Principle, in 6000 shares.
Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Mart; of THOMAS FULLER, Esq., No. 8, Moorgate-street; and at Mr. MARSH'S offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

WHEAL ST. ANDREW, IN THE PARISH OF GWITHIAN, NEAR HAYLE, CORNWALL.

MESSRS. WARE AND SON will offer FOR SALE, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the mine, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, the above VALUABLE COPPER MINE, together with the splendid MACHINERY, now in full working order, which comprises a 60 in. cylinder ENGINE, 18 in. steam whim and cage complete; a 35 ft. water-wheel, with crusher attached; about 70 or 80 fms. of pumps, from 8 in. to 14 in.; ropes, chains, &c.
For further particulars, apply to Mr. DALTON, the pursuer, Christopher Consols, near Helston; Mr. MORTIMER, Bedford Circus, Exeter; or at the office of the auctioneers, Paris-street, Exeter.

THE MARLBOROUGH COLLIERY, EREWASH VALLEY, DERBYSHIRE.

MESSRS. MOODY AND NEWBOLD will SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 1st of March, 1861, at the Royal Hotel, in Derby (in consequence of a dissolution in partnership), at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to conditions of sale to be then produced.
All that valuable COLLIERY, known as the MARLBOROUGH COLLIERY, situate in the EREWASH VALLEY, DERBYSHIRE, together with the WORKING and FIXED PLANT, consisting of ONE WINDING and ONE PUMPING ENGINES, about 2000 yards of underground bridge rails, sleepers, and props; a 12 ton weighing-machine, by the Butterley Company, machine-office and counting-house, blacksmiths and carpenters' shops and tools, and all necessary plant for working the same. The colliery is approached by a railway from the Erewash Valley Line, about 1288 yards long, fitted with iron road and rope, &c., for moving the trucks to and from the main line. There is the Comb and Waterloo coals seams to get, of the former about 35, and of the latter, 61 acres. The Waterloo seam has just been proved by a shaft having been sunk down to it, about 90 yards deep, and the coal is of first-rate quality, a specimen of which may now be seen at the colliery. The coal seams are leased for a term of years, and the minimum rent is low.
The Erewash Valley is celebrated for its mineral wealth; and an opportunity offers to an enterprising person, which rarely occurs in this desirable locality.
For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. FREETH, RAWSON, and BROWNE, solicitors, Nottingham; Messrs. WOODHOUSE and JEFFRECK, civil and mining engineers, Derby; or to the Auctioneers, Warwick, Derby.

COLLIERY IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE—PARTNERS
WANTED.—WANTED, by some capitalists who are desirous of WORKING an EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD IN SOUTH YORKSHIRE (the lease of which has been offered on favourable terms), ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN WILLING to ADVANCE an ADEQUATE PORTION of the CAPITAL REQUIRED, which will be considerable, and to take an active part in the management of the concern, both during the sinking and after the coal shall have been won.—Principals, or their solicitors, are requested to apply (by letter in the first instance) to BORN and RAWICK, solicitors, Leeds.
January 30, 1861.

COLLIERY PLANT (nearly new) FOR SALE, owing to the feeder of water cut being too heavy for it. Cylinder 18½ in. diameter, 3 ft. stroke, complete, with winding and pumping gear, reversing motion and brakes, &c., all fitted up in a superior manner, by Smith, of Newcastle, on cast-iron bed plates; 3 best scrap shafts, double-ended variable and beam bell cranks, with horizontal and pit rods, &c.; 6 lengths of 12 in. pumps; 30 horse Cornish boiler, full mounted, quite new, fired only six weeks. All standing on the White Hall pit for inspection.—Apply to THOMAS A. BARNES, Esq., Whitby.

EXTENSIVE COAL FIELD IN SOUTH WALES TO BE LET, consisting of 600 to 1000 acres, close to docks and railways, and well adapted for copper smelting and other trade purposes, and for shipment.—Apply, by letter only to C. B. LAWE, Esq., C.E., 16, Poultry-lane North, London.

WARWICKSHIRE.
COAL AND IRONSTONE MINES.—TO BE LET, on royalty, upwards of SIXTY ACRES, with TWO ENGINES, &c. There is a canal and public wharf within a short distance, and there is every probability of a railway being made which will afford communications with London and Birmingham. To an enterprising and responsible party the proprietor would afford every liberal accommodation.
Apply to Messrs. RAWLINS and ROWLEY, solicitors, Birmingham.

COAL MINES IN NORTH WALES
ON SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

These mines are under the BRISTREE and CARRIGLYWDD ESTATES, situate in the township of Buckley, in the county of Flint, near the city of Chester, and on the Chester and Mold Railway, close to Padeswood station.
By a series of borings the three seams, known as the Hollin, the Brassy, and the Main Coal, have been proved to exist within a moderate depth from the surface, and to extend under at least 140 statute acres.
These three mines alone, taking their aggregate thickness at 19 feet, will produce 2,877,364 tons of coal, which, at an output of 100,000 tons per annum, will last for twenty-eight years.
No notice is at present taken of either the underlying seams of coal and Cannel peculiar to, and so well known in, the counties of Flint and Denbigh, or of the prolific seams of ironstone which exist in this locality.
The mines under the Bristree estate are held by the present owner under lease for a term of 35 years, from the 25th December, 1857, at a stipulated minimum rent of £100 per annum, merging into a royalty of 1-8th of the selling price of the coal at the pit's mouth, and 6d. per ton on the ironstone.
The mines under the Carriglywdd estate are held in like manner for a term of 31 years, from the 1st November, 1859, subject to a fixed rent of £50 per annum, or a royalty of 1-8th of the selling price of the coal, and 6d. per ton on the ironstone.
The mines in question can be won and worked with ease by an outlay of £14,000, or with a working capital, including the outlay, of £17,000; while the facilities of conveying the produce to Chester and the shipping places on the River Dee, as well as to Birkenhead and the River Mersey, are equal, if not superior, to any of the existing collieries of the district.
The demand for this coal is reported to be only limited by the supply, and there can be no doubt as to the easy establishment of a large and profitable colliery upon these estates.
From the reports of mining engineers resident in the district, the estimated cost of getting the coals and putting them on the pit bank is 8s. 3d. per ton, including royalty, &c., the selling price having never been below 5s. 10d. per ton, while at present it averages 6s. 4d., so that an annual profit of upwards of £6000 per annum may be calculated upon, exclusive of the sum set apart for the recovery of capital.
Further information may be obtained on application to THOMAS BAKER MAY, Esq., Hawarden, near Chester; Mr. JOHN G. BLACKBURN, C.E., Oldham; Mr. JACOB HIGSON, Mining Engineer, 94, Cross-street, Manchester; Mr. T. E. Forster, Mining Engineer, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. JOHN TAYLOR, Mining Engineer, Haswell Colliery, near Durham; Mr. HENRY BECKETT, Mining Engineer, Wolverhampton; Messrs. STEAD and TAYLOR, solicitors, Romney, Hampshire; or GEORGE EDWARD PHILLIPS, Esq., Girdler's Hall, Basinghall-street, London.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS, TAVISTOCK.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. have the following FOR SALE, and generally a GOOD STOCK OF SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS:—Ironwork for a water-wheel, 40 ft. diameter, 2½ ft. breast; a 10 horse power TABLE ENGINE, in excellent condition. For particulars and viewing the above, apply at the works.

NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, AND CO. also beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest principle. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

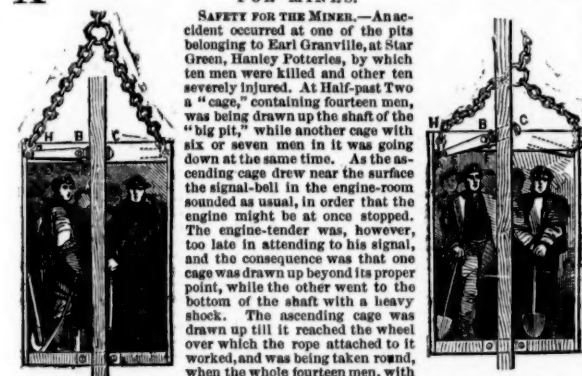
TO COLLIERY OWNERS, MINE COMPANIES, &c.—**SMITH AND OLIVER, MECHANICAL AND MINING ENGINEERS, SWANSEA,** UNDERTAKE TO SINK SHAFTS, ERECT MACHINERY, PIT FRAMING, and to COMPLETE EVERY KIND OF COLLIERY WORK, either at home or abroad, PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, and ESTIMATES PREPARED.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP. APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, &c. J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic machine water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, as daily demonstrated by use:—

- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
 - 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
 - 3.—It occupies a very small space.
 - 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
 - 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus sand, mud, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
 - 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
- To be seen daily at W. P. Warner's, wine and spirit merchant, Welsh Harp, Edgware-road, near Cricklewood. References of the highest character will be given.
- J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT TO ERECT HIS PATENT PUMP AT HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES TO manufacturers, mining proprietors and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 19, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

AYTON'S PATENT SAFETY CAGE FOR MINES.



SAFETY FOR THE MINER.—An accident occurred at one of the pits belonging to Earl Granville, at Star Green, Hanley Pottery, by which ten men were killed and other ten severely injured. At Half-past Two "a cage," containing fourteen men, was being drawn up the shaft of the "big pit," while another cage with six or seven men in it was going down at the same time. As the ascending cage drew near the surface the signal-bell in the engine-room sounded as usual, in order that the engine might be at once stopped. The engine-tender was, however, too late in attending to his signal, and the consequence was that one cage was drawn up beyond its proper point, while the other went to the bottom of the shaft with a heavy shock. The ascending cage was drawn up till it reached the wheel over which the rope attached to it worked, and was being taken round, when the whole fourteen men, with one exception, were precipitated beneath; six fell down the shaft, and were dashed to pieces; three fell on the pavement at the pit's mouth, and one on the iron pavement, and was killed on the spot; four were thrown on the ground received fearful injuries. The occupants of the descending cage were all more or less injured by their fall, but none of them were killed. We have over and over again drawn the attention of mine proprietors and viewers to the imperative necessity of adopting means, now proved to be wholly effectual, for the prevention of lamentable accidents like this. Will colliery owners never listen to the pleading voice on behalf of the poor miners, which tells them that over-winding need never occur? In the present case of Earl Granville's pit, had such a disengaging catch and safety cage as is shown in our plate 292, for December, 1858, been fitted up, the most careless engine man could not have brought about any casualty whatever. The apparatus to which we have referred is that invented by Mr. R. Ayton, of 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh, and we quote it as being the most recent successful attempt at a safety cage. — *Practical Mechanic's Journal*, January, 1860.

FINCHFORTH COLLIERY, Ayrshire.—An appalling occurrence happened near Wolverhampton on Saturday morning, which resulted in the instant death of seven persons. At a little before six o'clock the colliers at the Blue Fly Pit, at the Wednesfield Heath Colliery of Mr. H. B. Whitehouse, assembled around the pit's mouth to descend to their work, down a shaft nearly 100 yards in depth. During the previous night the engine had been used in drawing water from the pit, and on Saturday morning the night engine-tender had left duty, and the engine-tender for the day had taken the engine in charge. On passing each other, the engine-tender who was going off duty said to his successor, "It's all right." Presuming upon the supposed truthfulness of the statement, the day engine-tender went confidently into the engine-house, and the colliers received the customary signal to jump into the skip; four men and three boys obeyed the signal, the engine was set in motion, and the skip raised a few inches from the wagon or platform that on such occasions forms the temporary covering to the mouth of the shaft, and the wagon was drawn away to allow the skip to descend. The engine had been scarcely reversed before it was found that the drum upon which the wire-rope that held the skip was coiled had been imperfectly connected with the engine. In no way held in check, therefore, it began to revolve with great rapidity, and in an instant the men and boys in the skip were literally dashed to atoms at the bottom of the shaft. — *Scottishman*, January 24, 1860.

These two accidents are given for the consideration of those who believe that safety cages are unnecessary where attention is paid to the state of the rope. In neither of these cases were the casualties owing to any deficiency in the rope or gearing, and yet seventeen lives have been sacrificed, not one of which would have been lost had a safety cage with its disengaging catch been in use.

DESCRIPTION OF CAGE. The only novelty in this cage lies in the upper slides, or shoes, and their appendages. These slides, or shoes, B C, are two in number; but being placed on opposite sides of the cage, only one of them can be seen in the drawing. Each of these slides has a single bolt, or stud, B, by which it is attached to the cage, and around which it turns; a long arm, A B, to the extremity of which the winding chain is attached; a stop, H, which prevents the arm from being pulled above the horizontal line; and a spring, E, which lowers it when the winding chain is slack.

From this description it is easily seen that, in the event of the rope or gearing giving way, as in Fig. 2, the springs, E F, so tilt the shoes, or slides, B C, that they immediately seize hold of the guide rods in the same manner as a boring key in the hands of a miner lays hold of the boring rods, and with the same tenacity of grip; and although the rope should come down on the top of the cage, the only effect would be to cause the shoes to dig deeper into the guide rods, and thus make the hold more secure. The means of arresting the cage in its descent being thus provided, there need be no hesitation in adopting the "disengaging catch," whereby, in a case of over-winding, the rope is let go and the cage remains safely suspended from the guide rods.

It may be mentioned that the safety apparatus costs little money, can be fitted to existing cages, and is alike applicable to guide rods of iron or wood. Moreover, when brought into action it does not injure the guide rods, and, consequently, after an accident, in which lives and property may have been saved, the winding may be proceeded with almost immediately.

To ensure the speedy adoption of this invention, the license fee for a single cage, during the existence of the patent right, has been limited for the present to £1. For licenses, reference to parties who use the cage, or further information, application may be made to ROBERT AYTON, 3, Fettes-row, Edinburgh.

SAMUEL GRIFFITHS' STAFFORDSHIRE IRON TRADE CIRCULAR. Published every Saturday afternoon. Circulation, 7000 per week. Price £1 1s. per annum, in advance, post free, being registered for transmission abroad at same price.

The IRON CIRCULAR gives the state of the Market with respect to Pig and Malleable Iron; the Official Prices of Bars, Hoops, Sheets, and most other kinds of Staffordshire Iron; a Report of the Iron Trade throughout England, Scotland, and Wales; the Scotch Pig Market up to the close of the market on the day of publication; the Closing Price of the Funds and the principal Railway Stocks up to two o'clock the same day; a Monthly Report of the Iron Trade in France; a Weekly Report of the Money Market, London Discount Market, state of the Foreign Exchanges; the Weekly Return of the Bank of England; the Monthly Return of the Bank of France; a correct Weekly Account of all the Gold Ships at Sea, London bound; likewise an accurate Weekly Return of all the Gold and Specie received during the week; a Report of the Copper Market, with prices of all kinds; a Report of the Tin Market, with present prices, and the same of Lead and Spelter, every week. The IRON CIRCULAR likewise contains an account of all Failures, Dissolutions of Partnerships, Changes in Firms, Stoppage of Works, Works Recommencing, New Works, or those in course of erection; in a word, the CIRCULAR gives every information connected with the Iron Trade which Mr. GRIFFITHS, whose well-known connection with it, considers would be useful and acceptable to the Iron-master, the Merchant, the Shipper, Banker, or any other Buyer of Iron. The same may be said with regard to Copper, Tin, Spelter, and Lead. A Tabular Statement will be published with the CIRCULAR every three months, showing the number of Furnaces in and out of blast in all the Iron Districts, the quantity of Iron made, and likewise the quantities of Coal and Ironstone consumed in its production.

Parties wishing to subscribe will send a post-office order, addressed to S. GRIFFITHS, Metal Broker, Wolverhampton, which will include the cost post free to end of this year.

WILSON'S BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.—Mr. THOMAS WILSON begs to call attention to his new BREECH-LOADING RIFLES and CARBINES, which after repeated trial are pronounced by the highest authorities to be the most simple, safe, and efficient breech-loading weapons ever introduced. All enquiries and other communications to be addressed to Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham, who have the management of the patent, and from whom every information as to cost and other details can be obtained.

The patent rifles may be obtained through the London and Birmingham gun trades, and all respectable gun makers in the Kingdom, as well as through Messrs. Rabone Brothers, and Co., 47, Broad-street, Birmingham.

N.B.—All guns manufactured under this patent are viewed by the patentees, and if made correctly are marked T. W. under a small crown on the Stock's form of the barrel.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTONE WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

RAILWAY WAGONS.—JONATHAN KETLEY, SOHO CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR SALE OR HIRE. MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY IRONWORK.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES.—34, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

PERMANENT WAY RAILS for sidings, &c., COLLIERY RAILS, CONTRACTORS' RAILS, EARTH WAGONS, and CONTRACTORS' MATERIALS FOR SALE, by ROBERT WRIGHTSON, Newport, Monmouthshire.

JAMES RUSSELL AND SONS, CROWN TUBE WORKS, WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE. WAREHOUSE.—81, UPPER GROUND STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S. The Original Inventors and First Manufacturers of the Patent Wrought-Iron Tubes for Gas, Steam, Water, &c. Enamelled Tubing, and Glazed ditto. Russell and Howell's Homogeneous Tubes. And agents for G. F. Muntz's Solid Brass Tubes. Every variety of fittings. Trade mark, &c.

LLOYD AND LLOYD, ALBION TUBE WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LAP-WELDED IRON TUBES, FOR LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, and STATIONARY BOILERS. IMPROVED HOMOGENEOUS METAL TUBES. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF TUBES AND FITTINGS FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER, PLAIN, GALVANISED AND ENAMELLED. GUN-METAL STEAM GLAND COCKS, WATER GAUGES, &c.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES FOR BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL WITH THE MALLEABILITY OF COPPER. RUSSELL AND HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. McCONNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and Co., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HARVEY and Co., 12, Haymarket, London.

BRITISH CHARCOAL PIG IRON. COLD BLAST HEMATITE PIG IRON. URAL IRONWORKS, No. 626, GARSICUB ROAD, GLASGOW.

ROBERT MUSHET'S CAST STEEL.—The BEST and therefore the CHEAPEST in the market. ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR MINING PURPOSES. See testimonials at foot:—

Gloucester, Dec. 31, 1859.—GENTLEMEN: I have found the cast-steel bars very hard to groove, and had it not been for the excellent tool steel you sent me I must have given up the work in despair. Yours truly, WILLIAM HARRIS.

Dos Works, Newport, Monmouthshire, Feb. 4, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: In reply to your enquiries of yesterday, your cast-steel sledges have worn uncommonly well, and are all that can be desired. Your obedient servants, J. J. CORDES and Co.

Hematite Iron Ore Mines, Whitehaven, April 2, 1860.—GENTLEMEN: Having now used your cast-steel for jumpers in my mines for more than 12 months past, I am happy to inform you that I find it very superior to any other steel we have used for mining purposes. Your obedient servant, A. HODGETTS, Manager. (for J. W. Smith.)

For terms, &c., apply to ROBERT MUSHET and Co., Forest Steel Works, near Coleford, Gloucestershire.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED TO EXISTING STOCK AT A TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterboro' Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, T. Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

FITZMAURICE PURE GAS LIGHT WORKS (large and small) continue SATISFACTORILY FITTED in many noblemen's MANIONS, TOWNS, COTTAGES, FARMS, FACTORIES, SHIPS, and MINES. The same reform makes either oil gas or coal gas. Oil gas is brilliant, pure, detectable in odour, and free from sulphur. (See "Cottage Gas Works," 6d., Hebert, Cheap.) Complete moveable gas works, with gasometer, for 5 lights, £24; 20 lights, £75; 100 lights, £290; larger works in reduced proportion. Gas fitting done, chandeliers made or altered. Factory, 44, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell. JAMES COPCUTT, manager. Nothing to do with the Lime Light Company.

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VENTILATION OF MINES.—ELLIS LEVER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF OWNERS, VIEWERS, and MANAGERS OF COLLIERIES to his recently IMPROVED MATERIAL for BEATING MAKING TRAP DOORS, in the working of coal mines. It is made in every width, and in various quantities, prices of which may be had on application. For the VENTILATION OF SHAFTS, and for CONVEYING AIR to the various UNDERGROUND WORKINGS OF MINES, ELLIS LEVER has contrived and introduced a VERY SERVICEABLE DESCRIPTION OF WATER-PROOF AND AIR-PROOF TUBES, from 1 to 6 ft. diameter, and in unlimited lengths. Further information may be had on application to the manufacturer, ELLIS LEVER, West Gorton Works, Manchester.

"THE RAILWAY AND THE MINE."—LEVER'S Illustrated Year-Book for 1861, price 2s. 6d., may be had in London of Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., and all booksellers throughout the Kingdom.

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PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate. Address.—RICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBOURNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and Co. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED TO EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than, any to be procured elsewhere.

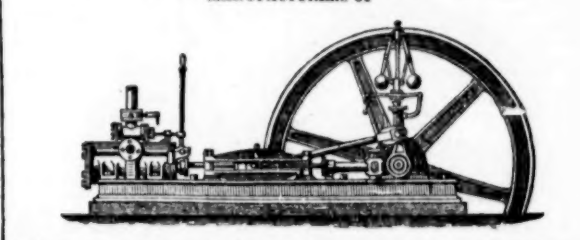
DAVEY'S PATENT BLASTING POWDER. MANUFACTURED BY DAVEY, BROTHERS, AND CO., NANCEKUK POWDER WORKS, TUCKERMILL, CORNWALL. This blasting powder possesses the following advantages over every other in use:—ITS COMBUSTION IS SLOWER AND MORE PERFECT when confined in the hole, PRODUCES LESS SMOKE, IS LESS DANGEROUS, and it generally BURSTS MORE ROCK with a CHARGE OCCUPYING THE SAME SPACE, but WEIGHING FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than other powder, EFFECTING AN IMPORTANT SAVING.

DAVEY, BROTHERS, and Co. beg to state that this powder is specially made for blasting, and from its slow combustion is not adapted for projectiles. They would, therefore, caution consumers against the efforts of interested parties to put it to a fallacious trial, by firing a ball from a mortar, which is no test of its explosive force when confined.

FRANCIS MORTON AND CO., LIVERPOOL. INVITE ATTENTION TO THE REDUCED PRICES of their best prepared, close laid, GALVANISED CABLE SIGNAL CORDS, for COLLIERIES, MINES, RAILWAYS, &c. Prices, delivered direct from their manufactory, Liverpool:—No. 00, for deep pits, 15s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 0, for deep pits, 11s. 6d. per 100 yards. No. 1, for shallow pits, 10s. 6d. per 100 yards. GALVANISED SIDE PULLEYS, with brass wheels, for No. 00 signal cord, 6s. 3d. a dozen. No. 0 and 1 signal cord, 5s. 6d. a dozen. SIGNAL BELLS, extra strong, 30s. each. Ditto small size, 20s. IMPROVED DRY HAIR FELTS, for boilers, &c., in long lengths, 9d. to 1s. 7d. a yard. ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. a square foot.

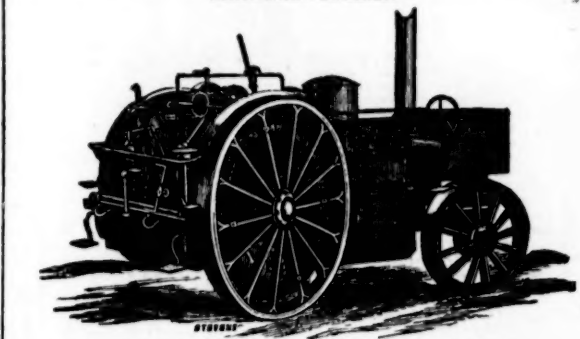
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MESSRS. E. PAGE AND CO. VICTORIA WORKS, BEDFORD, AND LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, CANNON STREET, LONDON, MANUFACTURERS OF



HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, from 2½ to 30 horse power, and upwards, adapted for MILLS, AGRICULTURAL, MINING, and GENERAL PURPOSES. The following sizes are ready for immediate delivery, and may be seen at any time at their London depot:—ONE 5 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke. ONE 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke. TWO 8 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke. ONE 14 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke. ONE 10 in. cylinder, 18 in. stroke. ONE 17 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke. ONE 14 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke. TWO 20 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke. Prices and full particulars sent on application.

THOS. CRESSWELL, ENGINEER, SURREY IRONWORKS BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON. MANUFACTURER OF IMPROVED PORTABLE, TRACTION, AND STATIONARY ENGINES.



TRACTION ENGINE, LONGSTAFF AND PULLAN'S PATENT.

CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, AND CO., AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, and 78, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF PORTABLE and FIXED STEAM ENGINES.

Which are adapted for every purpose to which steam-power can be applied. When intended for winding they are fitted with reversing link motion and requisite gearing. The portable engines are easy of removal from place to place, and may be set to work immediately on arrival.

COMBINED THRASHING MACHINES, Which dress the corn ready for market at one operation.

GRINDING and MORTAR MILLS, SAWING MACHINERY, PUMPS for IRRIGATION and MINING PURPOSES.

Full particulars and estimates supplied on application to CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH, and Co., as above.

TO BRASSFOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, REFINERS, &c.—THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY beg to CALL the ATTENTION of all users and shippers of melting pots to the GREAT SUPERIORITY of the PATENT CRUCIBLES, which have been used during the last three years by some of the largest melters in England and abroad. In addition to their capabilities of melting an average of from 35 to 40 pourings, they are unaffected by change of temperature, never crack, but can be used till worn out, requiring only one annealing for several days' work, and become heated much more rapidly than ordinary pots, EFFECTING thereby a SAVING of more than FIFTY PER CENT. in time, labour, fuel, and waste. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company also manufacture and import clay crucibles, muffle, portable furnaces, sublimate pans and covers, glass pots, all descriptions of fire-standing goods, and every requisite for the assayer and dentist.

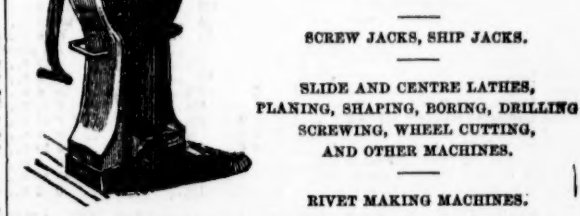
Also, sole proprietors of fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black lads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 25 lbs. forwarded on receipt of 8s. Packages free. For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W.

HALEY'S PATENT LIFTING JACK, MANUFACTURED BY THE INVENTOR, JOSEPH HALEY, ALBION STREET, GAYTHORN, MANCHESTER.

SCREW JACKS, SHIP JACKS.

SLIDE and CENTRE LATHE, PLANING, SHAPING, BORING, DRILLING, SCREWING, WHEEL CUTTING, AND OTHER MACHINES.

RIVET MAKING MACHINES.



THE WESTERN MORNING NEWS.—The circulation of the Western Morning News exceeds the united circulation of all the other newspapers published in Devonshire and Cornwall. Office for advertisements, 26, Bedford-street, Plymouth.

KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL.—Just imported, the Pale from Newfoundland, and the Light Brown from Norway. The supplies of the present season have never been surpassed, the fish being unusually fine, and the oil nearly tasteless. Professors Taylor and Thompson, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, have analysed, and pronounced the Pale Newfoundland Oil the best and most desirable for invalids of very delicate constitution. The Light Brown being more economical in price, is brought within the reach of all classes. No higher price need be paid than the following:—Light Brown, 1s. 8d. per pint, or 3s. per quart. Pale, 1s. 6d. half-pints, 2s. 6d. pints, 4s. 6d. quarts, or in five-pint bottles 10s. 6d., imperial measure, at 79, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

40,000 SUFFERERS from PURE NERVOUS MIND AND HEAD COMPLAINTS, as Headache, Loss of Memory, Giddiness, Blood to the Head, Depression, Palpitation of the Heart, Unfitness for Business or Study, Sleeplessness, Fear of Insanity, or other Nervous Symptoms, after trying all advertised and other remedies without a cure, have been obliged to apply to the Rev. Dr. WILLIAM MOSELEY, 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square, London, and fifty are not known to be uncured. Means obscure sent to all parts. Franked for 15 stamps, his 12 chapters on Nervous and Mental Complaints, 12th edition (new), called by Prof. Savage, surgeon, "the best book on nervousness" (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., publishers).

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS. TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES OF A MEDICAL BOOK for the gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Jena, &c., who has devoted 15 years to the study and Treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment, with necessary instructions by which sufferers may obtain a cure. Post free on receipt of a stamped directed envelope, from the author's residence, 8, Burton-rescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
1004 North Wheel Run (com. No. 1)		8 0 5	6 1/2

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mine</i>
1925	68,700
1926	70,000
1927	70,000
1928	70,000
1929	70,000
1930	70,000
1931	70,000
1932	70,000
1933	70,000
1934	70,000
1935	70,000
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2034	70,000
2035	70,000
2036	70,000
2037	70,000
2038	70,000
2039	70,000
2040	70,000
2041	70,000
2042	70,000
2043	70,000
2044</	

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Boston United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 6.	5 8 4.	—	11 19 6.	2 6-Dec-1860
240	Boswell (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	50	—	3 10 0.	10-Nov-1860
2000	Bedford (copper), St. Just	91 5 0.	210	300 210	443 5 0.	10-Nov-1860
2000	Brondford (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	4 0 0.	7 3.	—	0 4 0.	2 0-Jan-1860
200	Brynford Hall (lead), Flintshire	12 10 0.	32	—	14 0 2.	2 10-Oct-1860
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0.	30	95 97 1/2	267 10 6.	2 0-Oct-1860
2048	Carnorthy (tin), St. Just	3 10 0.	10 1/2	—	0 19 6.	2 0-Sept-1860
5000	Connors (copper, sulphur) (L. & L.)	0 15 0.	58s.	58s. 6d.	0 9 0.	0 9-July-1860
12000	Copper Mines of England	30 0 0.	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	— Half-yry.
50000	Croft (copper), St. Just	100 0 0.	25	—	4 15 0.	5 0-Nov-1860
1055	Cradock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0.	27	—	3 13 0.	0 15-Jan-1861
667	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	13	—	—	—
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	240	—	217 10 0.	5 0-Jan-1861
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0.	180	—	137 0 0.	10 0-June-1860
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0.	425	—	739 0 0.	7 0-Jan-1861
358	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 17 6.	53s.	—	601 10 0.	10 0-Dec-1860
512	East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 0 0.	11s.	107 1/2 112 1/2	72 0 0.	5 0-Jan-1861
6144	East Cornwall (copper), St. Austrey [S.E.]	2 14 6.	115s.	11 11 1/2	—	6-Nov-1860
300	East Darron (lead), Cardiganshire	62 0 0.	67	—	73 10 0.	1 0-Jan-1861
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0.	—	—	0 5 0 0.	5 0-July-1859
1400	Eyam Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0.	38	—	19 13 4.	1 0-Dec-1860
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0.	5	—	41 9 3 0.	2 6-June-1860
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0.	35	—	61 8 3 1.	0 0-Dec-1860
600	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 10 6.	4	—	0 2 6 0.	2 6-Jan-1861
488	Granbank and St. Austrey (copper), W. Cornwall	0 10 0.	34	31 33	22 0 0.	1 0-July-1860
5000	South Tolgu (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6.	5 1/2	8 8 1/2	—	—
1798	Great Wheel Fortune, Breage	18 0 0.	12	11 13	0 10 0.	10 0-March-1860
1024	Herodafot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0.	35	—	10 15 0.	1 10-Oct-1860
200	Herward United (lead), Flintshire	37 0 0.	31	—	3 0 0.	1 10-July-1860
1000	Hilberian Mine Company	92 6 2.	—	—	6 0 0.	10 10-Sept-1860
8000	Kelly Bray (lead, copper), Callington	3 19 6.	34s.	—	0 6 0 0.	2 0-Feb-1860
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0.	142 1/2	—	1091 0 0.	5 0-May-1860
400	Lisburn (copper), Cardiganshire	10 10 0.	12s.	—	365 0 0.	3 0-Dec-1860
9000	Manley Valley (copper), Caradon	4 10 6.	4 1/2	4 1/2 4 1/2	0 11 0.	—
5000	Mendip Hills (lead) [L.], Somerset	3 15 0.	1 1/2	—	1 18 6 0.	5 0-May-1859
1800	Mina Mining Co. (Lid.), Wrexham	25 0 0.	130	170 180	62 18 3.	3 7 6-Nov-1860
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0.	167 1/2	13 1/2	14 0 11 0.	4 0-Jan-1860
640	Mouth Pleasant, Mold	4 0 0.	—	—	11 15 7 0.	12 0-Nov-1860
6000	North Great Work, Breage	1 0 0.	4 1/2	—	0 2 0 0.	2 0-May-1860
400	Par Consols (cop., tin), Basing [S.E.]	3 6 0.	10	9 1/2 10 1/2	35 14 6.	0 5-Nov-1860
1000	Pendennis (copper), tin, Basing	1 0 0.	43s.	—	39 14 6.	0 5-Nov-1860
1772	Polverio (tin), St. Agnes	—	—	—	5 14 0 0.	10 0-Nov-1860
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7 1/2	46	42 44	57 15 0.	1 10-Nov-1860
16	Rhosomart	60 0 0.	—	—	1250 0 0.	100 0 0
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwinnar	15 0 0.	27 1/2	23 25	33 10 0.	1 0-Sept-1860
612	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0 310	300 305	—	336 0 0.	5 0-Jan-1861
512	South Tolgu (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0.	58	—	101 10 0.	1 10-Jan-1861
496	South Wheel Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	8 0 0.	175	175 185	551 16 0.	1 10-Nov-1860
240	St. Austrey (copper), St. Just	31 17 0.	—	—	8 15 0.	10-Nov-1860
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0.	45	42 1/2 45	482 5 0.	1 15-Nov-1860
2800	Tamar Con. (sil.-ld.), Beeralston [S.E.]	4 10 0.	23 1/2	24 2 1/2	5 6 0 0.	2 6-Jan-1861
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	57s.	5 1/2 6	10 3 6 0.	5 0-Jan-1860
6000	Tolvalden (copper), Marazion	—	3 1/2	3 3 1/2	0 13 6 0.	3 0-March-1860
572	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	16	13 15	7 0 0.	10 0-Sept-1860
200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helaton	27 10 0.	72 1/2	—	46 0 0.	2 0-Nov-1860
400	United Mines (copper), St. Austrey	11 10 0.	60	55 60	80 5 0.	2 10-April-1860
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	11 13 0.	60	—	8 15 0.	10-Nov-1860
6000	West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0.	18	18 20	20 12 0.	0 10-Jan-1861
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0.	—	—	11 10 0.	3 0-Oct-1860
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0.	80	77 79	92 13 3.	2 10-Nov-1860
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	37 0 0.	62	—	45 0 0.	1 0-May-1860
1000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	6	—	0 12 0 0.	3 0-Jan-1861
100	W. H. S. Wotton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0.	360	350 360	278 0 0.	10 10-Dec-1860
512	Wheel Bassett (copper), St. Austrey	5 0 0.	115	115 120	8 15 0.	3 0-Dec-1860
266	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	130	130 135	925 0 0.	0 0-Jan-1861
500	Wheel Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	—	210	195 205	80 10 0.	2 0-Dec-1860
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0.	90	—	2395 10 0.	5 0-Aug-1860
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0.	18	—	10 10 0.	1 0-Feb-1860
8000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	0 18 6 0.	2 0-July-1860
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2.	14	12 13 1 1/2	3 0 0.	0 10-Sept-1860
4800	Wheel Ludcott (lead), St. Ives	2 10 8.	4 1/2	3 1/2 4 1/2	1 4 0 0.	4 0-Dec-1860
512	Wheel Marazion (copper), St. Austrey	5 0 0.	58	54	8 15 0.	10-Nov-1860
806	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lel. [S.E.]	9 17 6.	58	54 56	65 0 0.	1 0-Nov-1860
100	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	32 6 4.	440	—	280 5 0.	7 0-June-1860
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0.	20	19 20	52 17 6.	1 0-Dec-1860
80	Wheel Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	300	—	263 3 0.	7 10-Nov-1860
1040	Wh. Treliawny (sil.-ld.), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 7 0.	18 1/2	16 17	43 15 0.	1 0-Oct-1860
8000	Wicklow (copper) [L.], Wicklow	5 0 0.	74 1/2	73	39 5 0.	2 12 6-Sept-1860

(* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.)

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mine</i>
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Shares.	Names.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
42425	Abley Consols (ld.) Cardigan.	2 7 0.	1	Nov. 1860
1000	Allit-y-Crib (lead).....	1 5 0.	2 ..	..	..
4000	Allit-y-Maen (lead) [L. £1.]	0 5 0.	12s.	..	July, 1859
10000	Ansnarrack (copper), Phtllick.	1 1 6.	1 1/2.	..	June, 1859
5000	Asbburton Consols (copper).....	—	1/2.	..	No call.
1500	Asbburton United (cop., tin)	11 10 0.	15s.	..	Mar. 1860
10000	Ballymossen (cop.), Wicklow	2 0 0.	1 ..	..	Aug. 1860
1000	Bampfyrd (copper), Devon.....	0 15 0.	4 ..	..	Jan. 1861
4000	Bedford Consols (copper),.....	1 17 0.	6s.	..	Nov. 1860
4000	Beneathwood (lead), Lincn.....	1 14 0.	7 ..	..	..
2000	Berhaven (copper), Ireland.....	0 10 0.	1 1/2.	..	..
250	Berrigan Consols (lead).....	17 16 0.	8 ..	..	July, 1860
7500	Bickleigh Vale Phoenix [L.]	2 0 0.	2 1/2.	..	..
10000	Borlase Cons. (tin), St. Just [L.]	11 0 0.	19s.	..	..
1248	Boscawell (tin), Penzance.....	6 15 0.	4 ..	..	Dec. 1860
2280	Boscudell (tin cop.), St. Austell	6 5 0.	4 ..	..	Sept. 1860
150	Bosorne & Bollowell, St. Just	6 5 0.	10 ..	..	Dec. 1860
123	Bowditch (tin), Penzance.....	82 0 0.	3 ..	..	Nov. 1858
5000	Bowthorn (tin), Saneered.....	0 10 0.	1 1/2.	..	June, 1860
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), Plympton.....	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	..
12000	Brea Cons. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	Jan. 1861
4000	Brynglas (lead), Cardigan.....	1 10 0.	3 ..	..	Sept. 1860
500	Bryn Gwlog (lead), Flint.....	4 0 0.	36 ..	34 36	Oct. 1859
2000	Bryntal, Llanidloes, Mongto.	4 18 0.	5 ..	4 1/2 4 1/2	Dec. 1860
8500	Budnick Consols (tin), Ferran	0 10 0.	1 ..	..	Oct. 1860
8000	Bullier and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	2 19 0.	2 ..	..	Oct. 1860
1200	Buller and Bassett (copper).....	4 10 0.	3 ..	..	Sept. 1860
2448	Bush (sil.-ld.), Cardigan.....	4 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Nov. 1860
4098	Calstock Consols (copper).....	5 10 0.	7 ..	2 3	Dec. 1859
915	Calvadnack, Wendron.....	17 0 0.	7 ..	..	Jan. 1861
1000	Camborne Consols (copper).....	16 0 0.	8 ..	..	Aug. 1860
4600	Camborne Veau & Wh. Francis	6 7 4.	4 ..	3 1/2 3 1/2	Nov. 1860
914	Caradon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	20 5 0.	12 ..	..	Jan. 1861
1000	Cardigan Consols [L. £10.]	6 0 0.	5 1/2.	..	Feb. 1860
916	Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7.	20 ..	..	Sept. 1860
43	Carwags (cop.), Megan.....	0 15 0.	—	..	May, 1860
3000	Carw Vivan (tin cop., lead).....	1 15 0.	2 1/2.	..	Nov. 1860
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap.....	21 11 ..	5 ..	..	1860
10000	Carway and Duffryn [L. £25.]	5 0 0.	5 ..	..	Fully paid
20000	Carysfort (cop., id.) [L. £24.]	0 10 0.	17s. 6d.	..	Mar. 1859
25000	Casars (lead), Carma. [L. £1.]	0 8 0.	9 ..	..	Dec. 1860
7148	Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	1 7 0.	5 1/2.	..	Jan. 1861
2500	Cefn Cilcon (lead), Flintshire.	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Sept. 1860
2500	Christopher Cons. (tin), 8ith.	8 0 0.	8 1/2.	..	Dec. 1859
2000	Chyandour, Wendron.....	2 10 0.	3 ..	..	Sept. 1859
2000	Ciara (divers), Llanidloes.....	3 17 6.	2 1/2.	..	Oct. 1859
984	Ciljiah & Wentworth (tin).....	4 0 0.	2 1/2 2 1/2	..	Nov. 1859
6000	Clinton and Edgcombe United	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2.	Oct. 1860
500	Coed Cyrric, Flintshire [L.]	10 0 0.	20 ..	..	..
3135	Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 3 0.	4 ..	..	July, 1860
2450	Cook's Kitchen (cop.) Illogan	17 9 20.	20 ..	18 10	May, 1860
5000	Cornabia (tin), Roche.....	0 5 0.	3 1/2.	..	Sept. 1859
10000	Craigton (id.) [L. £1.] Kirkeud.	0 10 0.	3 1/2.	..	June, 1859
1024	Crae, Camborne.....	3 10 0.	5 ..	4 1/2 4 1/2	Dec. 1860
10000	Crawford Mts. (id.) Yorkshire.	0 10 0.	6s.	4s. 6s.	No call.
12000	Creakle (cop.) Tavistock.....	—	9 1/2.	..	Mar. 1860
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L. £24.]	0 9 0.	9 1/2.	..	No call.
2000	Crowmin (lead), Llanidloes.	1 10 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	No call.
6000	Crowdale (cop.), Tavistock.....	0 11 0.	3 ..	..	Nov. 1859
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	1 0 0.	1 1/2.	..	Nov. 1860
4000	Cumberland Black-Lead [L.]	5 0 0.	—	..	Fully paid
7000	Cwm Afon (cop.), Festi. [L. £1]	0 10 0.	—	..	Dec. 1860
21000	Dale, North Staffordshire [L.]	1 0 0.	7s.	7s. 8s.	Fully paid
6000	Denham Bridge (cop.) [L. 10s.]	0 6 6.	3s.	..	Dec. 1859
4817	Devon and Devon.....	1 7 6.	11s.	..	Jan. 1860
4933	Devon Great Elizabeth (cop.)	1 7 0.	11s.	..	May, 1860
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L. £2]	—	2 ..	..	..
12000	Devon Union (copper) [L. £1]	0 10 0.	3 1/2.	3 1/2 3 1/2	Dec. 1860
4566	Devon Wheel Buller (copper)	3 4 6.	3 1/2.	..	Oct. 1860
1000	Durio (tin), Lelant.....	5 12 0.	6 1/2.	5 1/2 6	Dec. 1860
2048	Dulta (tin), St. Stephens [L. £1]	0 6 0.	2 1/2.	..	Oct. 1860
3000	Dyfnwng (lead), Wales.....	12 6 6.	12 ..	..	Sept. 1859
244	Eagletrook (lead.), Cardigan.....	72 0 0.	15 ..	..	Oct. 1860
4000	East Alfreton (cop., copper).....	3 9 0.	1 1/2.	1 1/2	May, 1860
6000	E. Bertha Cons. (cop.) West.	8 13 ..	—	..	Nov. 1860
6000	East Cadnick (lead).....	0 10 0.	5 1/2.	..	Jan. 1860
6000	East Carn Brea (cop.) Redruth	2 18 0.	7 1/2.	7 1/2 7 1/2	Nov. 1860
6400	East Crinnis and South Par.	2 1 6.	2 ..	..	Nov. 1860
4000	East Devon Gt. Consols (cop.)	0 6 6.	3 1/2.	..	Nov. 1860
6000	East Fowey Consols (copper).	1 2 0.	1 1/2.	..	June, 1860
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	0 12 6.	17s.	16s. 18s.	Jan. 1860

Paid. Last Pr. Bus. done: Last Call.
8 0 5... 6 1/4... ..

1124	North Wh. Crofty (S.E.).	8 19 8.	9 1/2	..	Jan. 1861
4000	N. Wh. Exmouth (cop., lead)	2 2 6.	..	18s. 20s.	Jan. 1861
2000	North Wheel Prospectind	0 6 0.	3 1/2	..	Nov. 1860
5000	N. Wh. Providence (tin, cop.)	0 8 6.	1 1/2	..	Nov. 1860
6144	N. Wh. Robert, Stamp. Spiney	2 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Aug. 1857
4103	North Wheel Trellawney (lead)	2 18 6.	7 1/2	3 1/2 3/4	Jan. 1861
3000	North Wheel Trumpe	0 3 0.	..	..	Jan. 1861
4000	N. Wray (Ld.), St. Ive [L. £2]	0 7 0.	3 1/2	..	Jan. 1861
50000	Wakamoor and Stanton [L. £1]	0 7 0.	3 1/2	..	Mar. 1859
4000	Old Tor (tin), Calstock	5 1 6.	2 1/2	..	Sept. 1860
600	Old Tolsa United (cop.) Readr.	37 18 0.	14	13 14	Jan. 1861
1024	Padstow Cons. (all.-id.,) St. Just	0 7 6.	1	..	Dec. 1857
800	Pant-y-Buarth (id.) [L. £10]	5 0 0.	20	..	Nov. 1860
300	Pant-y-Pwysa (id.) Flintshire	10 0 0.	20	..	Sept. 1860
8465	Peñn-an-dra United (tin)	3 0 0.	1	..	June, 1860
5000	Peñn Wood (cop.), Lostwithiel	2 0 0.	1 1/2	..	Oct. 1860
6000	Peñn Consols, St. Just	3 12 0.	6 1/2	5 1/2 5 1/2	Sept. 1860
1000	Pennegna (id., all.), St. Kew	16 0 0.	15	..	Jan. 1860
512	Penhale Moor (tin, cop.)	2 0 0.	3 1/2	..	Oct. 1860
5000	Penhale Moor (tin, cop.)	2 0 0.	3 1/2	..	Aug. 1860
5000	Penhalla (tin), St. Ann's	1 4 0.	5	4 5	Jan. 1860
4800	Penhauler (lead), Menheniot	0 7 6.	1 1/2	..	Nov. 1860
6000	Penrath (silver-lead) [L. £3]	2 0 0.	3	..	Fully paid.
2000	Pentre Llyzan (id.) [L. £2 1/2]	1 0 0.	1	..	Sept. 1859
6000	Penvivian, Lanivet, Corwall	..	..	..	No call.
4000	Polgarg Mines, Wendron	0 18 0.	1 1/2	..	Feb. 1861
6000	Polligey Moor (tin), Wendron	2 10 0.	..	..	Sept. 1860
1024	Prad Consols (tin), Lelant	3 10 0.	16s.	2 1/2	Jan. 1861
6000	Pridden (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0.	12	..	Jan. 1861
512	Probert (tin), St. Agnes	1 0 0.	12	..	Aug. 1860
6000	Prosper Unit. (tin, cop.) St. Hilary	1 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	June, 1860
10000	Queen Cons of Tamar, Beerfor. [L]	1 0 0.	1	..	Fully paid.
6000	Portsmouth Consols, Devon	0 6 3.	..	..	Nov. 1860
12000	Redmoor (cop., tin), Callington	0 6 6.	6s.	..	Nov. 1860
6000	Relath (tin, cop.), Crowan	1 0 0.	24	..	Oct. 1860
2500	Rhowsyford and Racheiddon	12 0 0.	7 1/2	..	July, 1860
15000	Ribden (lead), Alton [L. £1]	0 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Sept. 1858
1000	River Tor Consols (tin), Tor	0 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Sept. 1858
6000	Rosewall Hill and Mansons Unit	2 10 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	No call.
4096	Rosewarth Consols (copper)	2 18 6.	2	..	Nov. 1860
2000	Round Hill (cop., id.), Salop.	2 5 6.	1 1/2	..	Mar. 1858
2000	Scorrier Cons. (tin, cop.) St. Agnes	1 0 0.	1 1/2	..	May, 1860
10000	Sligford Cons. (cop., tin) [L. £1]	0 11 0.	1 1/2	..	Dec. 1860
5000	Silver Bank (all.-id.) [L. £1]	0 5 0.	1	..	Oct. 1859
15000	Silver Vein, St. Winnow [L. £1]	0 5 0.	1 1/2	1	April, 1860
100	Silver Bake (lead) [L. £2 1/2]	5 0 0.	20	..	Jan. 1861
6000	Smith's Wood (tin, cop.)	..	1 1/2	..	No call.
512	South Bryn Gwilym (tin), Gwynedd	5 0 0.	..	22 25	Oct. 1860
6400	So. Buller & W. Penstruthal	0 12 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	May, 1860
4096	S. Caradon Wh. Hooper (cop.)	1 16 6.	1 1/2	..	Oct. 1860
6000	So. Carn Brea (cop.) [S.E.]	4 16 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Jan. 1862
6138	S. Condurru (tin, cop.), Camb.	14 0 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Nov. 1860
2283	So. Crenvor (cop.), Crowan	9 13 6.	3 1/2	..	Oct. 1860
6000	South Darren (id.) [L. £3 1/2]	2 0 0.	..	..	April, 1860
6000	S. Dev. Iron & Gen. Min. Co. [S.E.]	..	..	..	Fully paid.
1024	South Id. (tin), St. Agnes	2 1 0.	4	..	Oct. 1860
6000	S. Dolcoath & Caerhens Cons.	2 1 0.	4	..	Oct. 1860
1024	South Garm, Kenwyn	7 17 10.	4 1/2	..	Jan. 1861
6000	South Gernick (tin), Crowan	0 2 6.	3 1/2	..	Oct. 1860
1000	South Gorfalad	8 0 0.	6	6 1/2	Aug. 1860
1024	So. Herodaford (id.), Liskeard	1 2 6.	1 1/2	..	Aug. 1859
6000	South Lady Bertha (copper)	0 17 0.	..	..	Nov. 1860
5537	So. Phoenix (cop.) Linkin.	4 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Jan. 1861
1024	South Treasaven, Gwennap	1 5 0.	1 1/2	..	Nov. 1860
5000	S. Wendron Cons. (tin), Dev.	25 0 0.	..	..	No call.
4096	Wh. David Mary, Dev.	2 0 1	..	1	Nov. 1860
1105	So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan	2 10 0.	4	..	Nov. 1860
1024	S. Wh. Ellen (cp.), St. Agnes	9 10 8.	1	..	Nov. 1855
1024	S. Wh. Lovell (tin), Wendron	0 7 0.	2 1/2	..	Nov. 1860
400	So. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne	21 3 0.	20	..	Dec. 1860
774	Spearne Cons. (tin), St. Just	6 7 0.	3 1/2	..	Mar. 1860
970	St. Aubyn and Grylla (cp, tin)	7 14 6.	2 1/2	..	Aug. 1860
5208	St. Austell Consols (tin, &c.)	3 16 0.	1 1/2	..	Dec. 1858
1024	St. Iren Whseal, Ellen (tin)	3 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Dec. 1858
1000	St. Leonards (tin), Illogan	3 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Jan. 1861
920	Stray Park (cop., tin) [S.E.]	24 8 0.	40 1/2	38 40	Oct. 1860
5000	Tavy Cons. (cop.), near Tavy.	5 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Dec. 1861
3000	Tets Side (id.), Cumberland	3 18 0.	..	..	Jan. 1861
6000	Tolcarne (cop.), Camborne	1 5 6.	3 1/2	2 1/2 3 1/2	Jan. 1860
2000	Trefulack Unit. (tin), St. Enoder	1 10 0.	1 1/2	..	Feb. 1860
6000	Tregadrol (lead), St. Teath.	0 12 0.	1 1/2	..	April, 1860

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE

760	Aberdovey (silver-ld.), Merioneth	0	10	0	30	..	0	10	0	10	0	Mar.	185		
814	Aired Colons (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2	11	0	3	3 3/4	..	20	0	0	2	Apr.	185		
1024	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11	5	0	12	..	12	5	0	0	5	Jan.	185		
1200	Brightdale & Froggatt Grove, Darbysh.	8	0	0	3 1/2	..	3	0	0	3	0	April,	185		
200	Cefn Cwn Brynno (lead), Cardigansh.	33	0	0	20	..	5	0	0	2	0	Mar.	185		
2500	Central Minera (lead) [L.E.]	0	15	0	5 1/2	..	0	4	0	0	4	Sept.	185		
6000	Charlotte United, Ferranuthnoe	1	16	2	1 1/2	21s. 22s.	..	0	13	0	0	1	6	Sept.	185
9000	Collacabe (copper), Lamerston	5	0	0	12	..	3	5	0	0	8	0	Dec.	185	
256	Conduff (copper), Camlanneth	20	0	0	95	90 95	..	85	0	0	2	0	June,	185	
2000	Corn Hill (copper), Redruth	18	0	0	102 1/2	..	20	10	0	0	2	0	Aug.	185	
467	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4	16	3	6	..	0	10	0	0	2	6	Feb.	185	
472	Ding Dong (tin), Guvul	37	14	0	17 1/2	15 17 1/2	..	16	7	6	1	10	0	Mar.	185
12800	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2	1	0	12s.	16s. 18s.	..	0	13	6	0	0	0	Sept.	185
2048	East Falmouth (sl.-ld.), Kenwyn, Koa	2	7	6	2 1/2	..	0	7	6	0	2	6	Jan.	185	
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24	5	0	400	..	305	0	0	2	10	0	Aug.	185	
1204	East Welsh Margaret (tin, copper)	11	17	6	8	..	0	6	0	0	5	0	Jan.	185	
5700	General (silver-lead), Camlanneth	2	0	0	8	..	4	0	0	2	6	Jan.	185		
6000	General Mining Co. (fin. Ireland) (cop.)	4	0	0	8 1/2	8 1/2	..	4	0	0	2	3	Aug.	185	
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100	0	0	110	..	221	10	0	7	10	0	Feb.	185	
6000	Hington Down Con. (cop.), Cais. [S.E.]	4	14	6	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	..	2	16	0	0	2	Nov.	185	
90	Lacey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	0	0	1200	..	1420	0	0	50	0	0	June,	185	
8000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6	9	11	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	..	0	10	0	0	0	Dec.	185	
470	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50	0	0	35	..	56	0	0	1	0	0	Sept.	185	
1000	North Dolcoth (copper), Camborne	1	19	6	1	..	0	5	0	0	2	6	June,	185	
1200	North Rease (copper), Camborne	16	0	0	27	22 1/2 25	..	157	0	0	4	0	Sept.	185	
6000	N. Wh. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	1	4	0	4 1/2	6 1/2	..	12	0	0	0	0	Aug.	185	
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	5	0	0	4 1/2	..	5	0	0	5	0	Jan.	185		
1024	Rosemarie and Herland United	10	10	0	3	1 1/2 1 1/2	..	2	10	0	0	10	0	Oct.	185
12000	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0	14	0	13s.	11s. 13s.	..	0	10	0	0	2	6	July,	185
128	South Crinnis (copper), St. Austell	19	0	0	285	..	60	0	0	20	0	0	June,	185	
20000	St. Day United (tin and cop.), Redruth	2	5	0	3 1/2	3 1/2	..	0	3	6	0	1	0	Feb.	185
120	Trehellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15	0	0	15	..	403	13	6	2	10	0	April,	185	
420	Trevelthick (sl.-ld.), Merioneth	10	0	0	3 1/2	..	1	12	0	0	3	0	April,	185	
2000	Valcote of Towy (lead), Camarthen [S.E.]	0	13	16	11s.	9s. 10s.	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	14	15	0	93 1/2	..	23	1	9	0	10	0	April,	185	
6140	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	3	7	0	11s.	..	1	6	0	0	0	0	Oct.	185	
200	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	15	0	0	18	..	0	4	0	1	0	0	Feb.	185	
4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	7	5	0	2	38s. 40s.	..	0	5	0	0	5	0	Mar.	185
1024	Wheal Gylfa (tin), Ferranuthnoe	1	4	0	8 1/2	..	1	12	0	0	7	6	Nov.	185	
430	Wheal Hiron (tin), Andron	53	0	0	7	..	0	0	0	1	0	0	Sept.	185	
190	Wheal Sion (tin, copper), Carnona	10	0	0	16s.	180 185	..	303	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
1022	Wheal Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnar	13	2	6	5	..	10	2	6	0	7	6	Jan.	185	
4096	Wheal Fry Consols (lead), St. Ive	2	14	0	5 1/2	20s. 21s.	..	2	12	6	0	2	6	Dec.	185

FOREIGN MINES.

12464	Burra Burra (Corp.), South Australia [L.]	5	0 00.	127	..	127 x d	..	215	0 00.	5	0 00.-Nov.	18
9200	Cobre Copper Co. (Corp.), Cuba [S.E.]	4	0 00.	44	..	40 42 x d	..	94	12 0.	2	0 00.-Jan.	18
13000	Copiapó Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16	0 00.	10	..	8 10	..	6	8 00.	0	50.-Jan.	18
15000	East Indian Col., Calcutta [L.]	10	0 00.	10	..	10	..	7 1/2	per cent.	..	Yearly	18
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5	0 00.	2 1/2	..	2 1/2 x d	..	0	17 6.	0	2 6.-Aug.	18
20000	Gen. Manganese and Steel, New Zealand [S.E.]	30	0 00.	23	..	21 22 x d	..	17	5 00.	0	15.-Jan.	18
68000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	3	0 00.	9 1/2	..	2 3/4	..	9	10 00.	0	15.-Jan.	18
10000	Linares (Id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3	0 00.	9 1/2	..	3 10	..	7	16 2.	0	6 8.-Sept.	18
10000	Lusitania (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2	0 00.	2 1/2	..	2 2 1/2	..	0	17 3.	0	2 6.-Aug.	18
103815	Marquette and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0 00.	1 1/2	..	1 1/2	..	0	9 6.	0	1 6.-July.	18
88676	New British Australian [S.E.]	1	0 00.	1 1/2	..	3 1/2	..	0	10 5.	0	1 5.-Jan.	18
11000	Port Phillip, Victoria, Australia [S.E.]	15	0 00.	30	..	30 31	..	40	15 0.	2	0 00.-Jan.	18
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15	0 00.	30	..	30 31	..	40	15 0.	2	0 00.-Dec.	18
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1	0 00.	1 1/2	..	1 1/2	..	0	20 0.	0	2 00.-June.	18

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE

STOCKS WITH DIVIDENDS IN DEFERANCE.									
STOCKS.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.	DATE.	STOCKS.	AMOUNT.	PERCENT.	DATE.		
10000 Alten & Quannagen Unl. (cop.) [L. £5]	4	10 00	3 ..	..	4 5 00	0 15 00	Nov. 15	
10000 Gt. Barrier Land, Min. & Co. N. Ze. [L. £5]	3	10 00	3½ ..	3½ ..	15 per cent.	—	May, 16		
10000 Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [S. E.]	20	0 00	6 ..	5 6 ..	1 0 00	1 0 00	June, 16		
45174 Unit. Mexican (sil.), Mexico [S. E.]	Av. 28	5 00	3 ..	3½ 4 ..	1 16 00	0 4 00	Feb. 15		

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last C.
30000	Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	7 7 6	1 1/4	1 1/4	Sept. 10
75000	Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. 41] [S. E.]	0 17 6	3/4	3/4	Dec. 10
6000	Central American (silver), [L.]	5 0 0	8 1/2	—	Jan. 10
17000	Central Italian (copper), [7000 £2 paid]	0 6 0	—	—	Jan. 10
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S. E.]	0 17 6	3/4	—	Jan. 10
10000	Copago Smelting [L.], Chili	10 0 0	8 1/2	—	Fully paid
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S. E.]	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully paid
30000	East Kongsberg, Norway Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. 45]	0 10 0	12s.	—	Feb. 10
90000	Ellersdale and Bardonia, Victoria (copper), [L.]	0 10 0	1 1/4	—	July 10
8000	Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Ltd. (4000 £1000)	3 10 0	—	—	July 10
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S. E.]	2 0 0	3	3 1/4	3/4 Fully paid
90000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. 42] [S. E.]	1 0 0	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
4000	Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.], Jamaica.	25 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L. 43]	0 10 0	3/4	—	June, 10
30000	Lagunao (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L. 41]	0 5 0	—	—	Jan. 10
40000	New Granada (lead), South America [S. E.]	1 0 0	—	—	Fully paid
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), Baden	0 10 0	1 1/4	—	Nov. 10
60000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. 41] [S. E.]	0 12 6	3/4	—	Nov. 10
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. 41]	0 5 0	3/4	1 1/4	No call.
90000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. 41]	0 10 0	3/4	3/4	Nov. 10
16000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. 45]	3 0 0	—	—	May, 10
60000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L. 41]	0 10 0	3/4	—	Mar. 10
Victor Emanuel	Victor Emanuel, Piedmont [L.]	0 0 0	1 1/4	—	Fully paid
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	11 0 0	15s.	—	Oct. 10
35425	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	—	—	—	Nov. 10
90000	Worthing (copper), South Australia, [L.] [S. E.]	1 0 0	3/4	3/4	Fully paid

*. * Those mines with [S. E.] appended have been admitted on the Stock Exchange. Those mines with [L.] appended have been incorporated with Limited Liability.

* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Reports from mines—in fact, mining intelligence of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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